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Terrible Disaster on Long Island Sound.

Propeller J. N. Harris run down by the Steamer Metropolis, and Sunk.

THIRTEEN LIVES LOST.

Statements of Capt. Smith, of the Propeller, Capt. Brown, of the Metropolis, and of Many Others.

NAMES OF THE LOST AND SAVED.

Contradictory Evidence on Important Points.

WAS THE PROPELLER A LIGHT? [illegible]

INTERESTING FACTS CONCERNING THE LOST.

Sudden Death on Board the Steamer.

There was a collision on Long Island Sound last Saturday morning, which had an exceedingly melancholy result. The Sound steamer Metropolis, Capt. Brown, which left Fall River Friday evening at 5½ o'clock, [illegible] between Falkland Island and New-Haven on Saturday morning, came in contact with the propeller *J. N. Harris*, Capt. Smith, on her way from New-York to New-London. The propeller sunk in [illegible] five minutes, having on board at the time [illegible] (crew and passengers,) of which [illegible] were saved, among whom are Capt. Smith, of the *J. N. Harris*, his engineer and four of the crew. The collision arose from the pilot of the Metropolis having mistaken the propeller for a schooner. [illegible]

[illegible]

The Captain of the propeller, as was his custom every night, was on deck and in the pilot-house, which was crushed together, considerably but not fatally bruising him.

[illegible] the statements of the captains of the propeller and of the steamer essentially differ upon [illegible]. Captain Brown, on the authority of Capt. Lewis, his pilot, and his own, [illegible] saw the propeller, [illegible] there was no light forward. Capt. Smith, of the propeller, says that she had her head light hoisted, as also the customary one on the mizenmast.

[illegible] From the pilot of the Metropolis, Capt. Lewis, we have no satisfactory account, he declining, by advice, to say anything further on the point than what we have published, as furnished by Capt. Brown. It will be exceedingly important to learn whether he was entirely watchful or not, and how long before the collision he discovered the supposed sailing vessel. The officers of the Metropolis unite in giving him the best of reputations.

If the propeller had her head light hoisted it could hardly have been obscured by any sail, since the jib [illegible] that could obscure it, and that [illegible] Graves' testimony, could not have been up. If the light were there and unobscured the pilot of the Metropolis ought to have perceived the [illegible]. The impression on board the Metropolis during the collision was that the fault lay on board their own boat, and it was proposed when the sufferers had been cared for to appoint a committee of investigation into the affair. But, considering that they would arrive only at ex parte, and perhaps unjust decisions, the project was abandoned.

The Metropolis lay by until daylight, but could not see anything of the remaining passengers or crew. She received no damage except to her cutwater, which was carried away. Geo. Tappan, of New Bedford, a passenger on board the Metropolis, died of apoplexy soon after the collision.

Below we have given, with abundant particulars, the several versions of the affair. We annex here the names of the lost and saved:

The Lost.

PASSENGERS.

Among the passengers lost the following names are ascertained:

Wife and child of A. L. Smith, of Brooklyn.

Miss Louisa Robinson, step-daughter of George Gordon, New-York.

John, Elizabeth and Mary Smith, children of the Captain of the propeller.

CREW.

Stephen Prentice, of New-London, mate of the propeller.

George Allen, deck hand.

Mary Withers, chambermaid.

Ann Willis, cook.

[illegible], wife and child, names and residence unknown.

The Recovered.

PASSENGERS.

John P. Duff,

W. H. Orr,

James Cahill,

Ransom Newman,

J. L. Smith,

James Hamlin,

John Ayres.

CREW.

Capt. Leonard Smith.

Geo. H. Thompson, First Engineer.

E. H. Ware, Second Engineer.

Wm. Graves, Deck-hand.

Jerry Flanagan, Deck-hand.

Statement of Capt. Smith of the Propeller.

The propeller *J. N. Harris* was about 225 tons burden, built in New-London, and about four years old. There was no insurance on the vessel, the Company making it a practice to insure themselves. Capt. Smith had an interest of $2,500 in her. She was one of the line of New-London and Norwich propellers. She left her pier, No. 19 North River, Friday afternoon at 5 o'clock, on her weekly trip for New-London. She had on board 14 passengers, including three of the Captain's children, and a crew of eleven, all told. She was very heavily laden with an assorted cargo of merchandise, consisting of groceries, provisions, dry goods, thirty tons of pig iron, cotton in bales, bar iron, &c., &c., valued in all at about $[illegible], and consigned to various parties throughout New England.

Things went on as usual until the propeller, at 2 o'clock Saturday morning, was 65 miles west of New-York, about midway between Falkland Island and New-Haven. The Captain was himself at the wheel and another person with him. Two others were on deck—one on the look-out forward, and the other aft. *The propeller had her head light hoisted*, and also the customary one on *the mizenmast*. He saw the Metropolis coming, heading west half south her usual course at this point. The propeller at this moment was heading east half north. Captain Smith put the propeller's helm to port so as to pass to the southward, but observing that the *Metropolis* showed [illegible] he stopped his engine and blowed an alarm on his steam whistle, the propeller lying perfectly still, with her head swung partly to the northward. While in this position, and within two [illegible] the bell was struck, the propeller was struck obliquely by the cutwater of the *Metropolis* just forward of the pilot-house, which is nearly amidships, on the starboard side. It was bright moonlight. Every movement was perfectly discernible from the deck.

Instantly Captain Smith found the vessel sinking under him. He endeavored to spring clear of her, but found himself in the water struggling among the loose materials of his cargo and vessel. The propeller herself had disappeared. He looked hoping to see his children clinging to some fragment, but in vain. In a very few minutes he was picked up by one of the small boats of the *Metropolis*.

Captain Smith's children were named John, Elizabeth and Mary Smith, and aged five, seven and nine years. They had accompanied him on a pleasure trip to the City, leaving their mother at home in New-London. The children, as most of the passengers, and the crew, were in their berths at the time.

Captain Smith says he has sailed on the Sound ever since he was nine years old. For several years he has been in command of vessels, but never until the present time met with any accident of importance.

The First Engineer's Statement.

George H. Thompson, the Chief Engineer of the propeller, who was not on duty at the time of the collision, makes the following brief statement of the affair: The first indication I had of anything wrong was the ringing of the bell in the engine-room, to shut her off. The second engineer was in charge of the engine at the time, as I had left him but a few minutes before. I was just in the act of lying down on my bed when the bell struck the first bell, and when the second bell was struck, I was in the engine-room. The second engineer had stopped one engine, and I stopped the other. It was but a very short time after this, almost immediately after the bell struck for the engines to be stopped, that the collision took place. The engines were both stopped at that time. The propeller went down immediately after the collision. The engine-room was on the main deck, and as soon as she struck I went through a window, and got overboard as soon as possible. I was very badly scalded by an escape of steam from the boiler, on the back of the neck. While in the water I was badly bruised about the head and body, by coming in contact with floating rubbish.

I was not aware that I had [illegible]

[illegible] of the circumstance that on Saturday, after the arrival of the *Metropolis* at New-York, Capt. Brown, of the steamer, took Capt. Smith, myself, the second engineer, Jerry Flanagan, Wm. Groves, Mr. Orr, Mr. Newman and Mr. Cahill to a clothing store and furnished each of us with a suit of clothes.

Statement of the Second Engineer of the Harris.

Mr. E. H. Ware, the second engineer of the propeller, gave the following statement to our reporter:

I had been on duty in the engine-room about ten minutes, (Mr. Thompson, the first engineer, having left the room a few minutes before and left me in charge,) when the engine bell was rung, directing the engines to be stopped and to shut off the steam. I had stopped the starboard engine and was on the point of stopping the larboard engine when Mr. Thompson returned to the engine room. I did not know any vessel was near us, but as in duty bound obeyed the direction of the bell. A moment (or two after) the engines were stopped I heard a crash. I stood by the lever ready to back the engine if needed. The first engineer stood close by me, and the force of it threw him back against the head of the boiler. I saw, from my position, that the forward part of the boat began to settle fast, and ran up on deck; as fast as the forepart of the propeller went under water I went aft. I then raised the safety-valve of the boiler, and kept it up until the water came up to my waist, when I was compelled to leave. I caught hold of the lanyard of the boat, from above me, and held on until the water came up to me. I then ran aft under the awning. As the boat went down head first, I was washed out from under the awning. I struck out and swam out from the vessel, but before I got clear of her I was under the water some distance, and had several hard struggles. I caught at one of the topmasts of the propeller, but it drew out of my hands. After struggling four or five times I reached the surface of the water, when I succeeded in grasping the wheel of the steamboat. Fearing that the wheels would turn and injure me, I let go and clung to a piece of a mast which was floating in the water, until I was picked up by a small boat. I had nothing on me when I got on board of the steamer but my shirt, pants and boots. My head was hurt some and my legs bruised.

Everything was done by the officers and passengers of the *Metropolis* to recover the missing passengers and crew of the propeller, and to comfort the rescued.

Statement of William Graves.

I was a deck hand on board of the propeller *J. N. Harris*, and had left the wheel only about twenty minutes before the collision, and had gone forward, where I laid down on the forecastle deck, in the jib sheets, and was asleep at the time I heard the crash. When I heard it I first thought about going to the wheels of the steamer and clinging fast, but immediately I thought if I did I should get hurt. I gave up the idea, and thought I would take to a mast of the propeller, but at that moment I saw both masts falling. I then jumped overboard and swam to the stern of the *Metropolis*, on the port side, when some one from her deck threw overboard a swab, which I caught hold of, and was thus hauled on board and saved.

The Story as told by Capt. Brown of the Metropolis.

The story of the dreadful accident, as told by Capt. Brown, of the *Metropolis*, differs materially from the account as given by others, only on one point. He says that the propeller had no light forward. He was not at the wheel, however, at the time the signal to stop the engine was given, but was in his berth, just abaft the wheel-house. Captain William H. Lewis, the first pilot of the *Metropolis*, was on duty at the time of the collision. He has been on the line ever since it was established, and there is not, says Captain Brown, a more reliable pilot on the Sound. The Metropolis left Fall River about seven o'clock on Friday evening, for New York, with some two or three hundred passengers. About five minutes before two o'clock Saturday morning, between Falkland Island and New Haven, the pilot saw a vessel about a point and a half on the starboard bow, which he supposed to be a schooner; she showed a very little light aft, but no head light whatever; she was heading east half north while the *Metropolis* was going west half south. When steamers meet head to head the rule is for both to put their helms to port and pass to the right, but sailing vessels must be allowed to keep their course. So supposing this to be a schooner on a free wind, the steamer's pilot kept off to the left, trying to pass on the south side, but seeing our misapprehension, tried to avoid us by changing her course to the northward. But she was too late to avoid a collision. The bell of the *Metropolis* was rung to stop the engines, but in about a minute we struck between her masts. I had got out of my berth and got to the window when she struck. The foremast of the propeller went on our larboard bow, and her mainmast on our starboard bow. We were probably at the time running at the rate of twelve miles an hour. I do not think we were going at a greater rate of speed than that, and must have cut a hole through the side of the propeller. It was a bright starlight night, with a light haze on the water; *but if there had been head lights on the propeller, we could easily have seen her.* I think our engines were reversed at the time of the collision, but am not positive as to that. The collision did not shake our boat much, and persons sleeping aft might not have been awakened by it. The only damage done to the *Metropolis* by the collision is the loss of her cutwater and the flag staff on her bow. She does not leak a drop on account of it, and we shall run back to Fall River to-night as usual. The live-oak stem of the steamer is hardly scratched, but we may have to go on the ways for repairs when it is convenient for us to do so, because the damage to the cutwater extends under water. Immediately after the collision there was some confusion on board the steamer about getting the boats over, but we had a little dinkey boat, which hung ready on our quarter, in the water in about two minutes, and two others in five minutes more. The crew of the steamer threw ropes to the propeller, and saved all they could in that way; and the passengers threw over life preservers and whatever else they could lay hands on that would float. We have ten boats on board of the steamer all told. We could hear men crying and struggling in the water the moment the collision took place, and we hauled three men in over the bows; one saved himself by climbing up the wheel, and Capt. Smith clung to the braces of the wheel. The propeller immediately sunk in about fourteen or sixteen fathoms of water. After the collision we kept the steamer lying still till after daylight, with small boats out all the time looking for persons in the water. During the time the steamer drifted some distance from the place of the collision, but the boats remained hovering around the place all the time in hopes of discovering some person clinging to a floating barrel, spar, board, bale or something from the wreck, but without avail. As soon as we could see clearly we brought the steamer again to the place, which we did not dare do before for fear if we moved the wheels that we might strike and injure some one who might be in the water, or else by the ripple which it would cause, wash them from whatever they might be clinging to. We could clearly see the oil on the water as it rose from the cabin in the wreck.

The Statement of a Passenger on the Governor.

A passenger by the steamer *Governor* called at our office Saturday morning, and gave us the following statement of the catastrophe, the first that was published:

I was a passenger by the steamer *Governor* from Providence to New-York, leaving Providence at 5 o'clock P. M. Friday. At 4½ this morning I was awakened by the stopping of the steamer. I went immediately on deck to ascertain the cause, when I saw we were lying near a large steamer, which proved to be the *Metropolis*. Her engine was also stopped. There were floating about us what were evidently materials of some wreck which had disappeared under the water—pillows and bedding, boats' oars, lumber, and broken fragments of the vessel. On the *Metropolis* the officers and passengers were running about as if greatly excited, and on getting near enough to speak the steamer, the Captain of the *Governor* inquired of Captain Brown, of the *Metropolis*, what had happened. Captain Brown informed us that about 2 o'clock this (Saturday) morning, while opposite New-Haven, the *Metropolis* had run down a propeller, sinking her immediately, and that some thirteen persons had been drowned, among whom were five lady passengers. Seven persons only had been saved; he had his boat immediately lowered away, and every exertion had been made to rescue the crew and passengers. They were still searching about in the neighborhood of the disaster, and among the floating materials of the wreck, to discover, if possible, any other persons who might be still alive. The propeller was ascertained to be the *J. N. Harris*, Captain Smith, running between New-York and New-London. The night was perfectly clear, the moon shining brightly, and there was no haze or fog to interrupt observation. The propeller was bound to New-London, and the *Metropolis* to New-York, they [illegible] New-Haven, and from some (at present unexplained) cause came into collision, the *Metropolis* striking bow on, and passing completely over the propeller fore and aft. The passengers were, of course, all asleep below, and were instantly crushed by the concussion or drowned without a moment's warning. Those saved, as near as I could learn, were mostly the crew, who were on deck at the time. The yawl boat of the *Metropolis* was lowered away, and the seven persons, (all that survived,) picked up. I did not learn the names of those saved, nor the number of passengers there were on board.

Death from Excitement on the Metropolis.

Among the passengers on the *Metropolis* was Mr. George Tappan, a merchant of New Bedford, and a man of considerable property. He has been subject to fits, and was on his way with his wife to visit the South for his health. When the disaster occurred he was very much excited, and, while making some inquiries, he fell backwards in an apoplectic fit and expired almost instantly. Dr. Mowbray, of Islip, L. I., was on board, and was called immediately. He examined the man and gave the following certificate:

Steamer Metropolis, Long Island Sound, Saturday, Aug. 15, 1857.

This is to certify that George Tappan, of New-Bedford, Mass., died on board the steamer *Metropolis*, on the 15th of August, 1857. Disease, apoplexy.

J. W. MOWBRAY, M. D., of Islip, L. I.

The body was kept on board of the steamer during the day (yesterday), and placed in a handsome coffin, which was inclosed in a pine box, and in this manner taken back to New-Bedford by the same boat Saturday evening by his wife.

Meeting of Passengers of the Metropolis.

After the first alarm of the accident had somewhat subsided on board the steamer, the shock of course having awakened all the sleepers and brought every one on deck, a meeting was extemporized, Rev. Rufus W. Clark, of the South Congregational Church, Brooklyn, being called to the chair, and a Committee appointed to collect funds to relieve, in some measure, the more pressing wants of the sufferers who were saved from the wreck, and also for the benefit of the families of those who were lost.

The following gentlemen were then appointed as the Committee: Lowell Mason, Jr., New-York; Rev. R. W. Clark, Brooklyn; W. P. Jones, Portsmouth, N. H.; J. K. Frothingham, Boston.

These gentlemen at once proceeded to the duties imposed upon them by their fellow passengers, and collected by subscription the sum of *Four Hundred and Eighty-five Dollars*—a very handsome sum to be realized from the persons on board the steamer.

The Committee will take charge of any further donations that the citizens of New-York or other benevolent persons may be disposed to forward them for the purpose of affording relief to these very distressing cases of suffering.

Interesting Incidents.

CAPT. SMITH OF THE PROPELLER.

Captain Brownee, of the *Metropolis*, and Smith, of the *J. N. Harris*, have been intimate friends since boyhood.

Captain Smith has been particularly unfortunate. The lost propeller was commanded about two years since by his father, Jonathan, who was then nearly 70 years of age. While proceeding to New-London she grounded on Norwich Bar, and was got off only after great difficulty. Captain Smith so overworked himself on the occasion, and was so troubled with anxiety that he fell sick and died in a day or two afterwards, by what was termed to be cholera.

His son, the present Captain Smith, then took charge of the propeller, in which he had an interest of $2,500. We learn that within a few years past he has lost nine children,—six by sickness, and three by the accident yesterday. One yet survives, an infant, who is in New-London with its mother, who is not in good health. Capt. Smith is about 45 years of age. He wrote the following card to be published:

The subscriber takes this opportunity to express to the passengers on board the steamer *Metropolis*, his sincere thanks for their kindness, sympathy and aid extended to him and his fellow-sufferers on the night of the loss of the propeller *J. N. Harris*. Also, to the captain and crew of the *Metropolis*, for their exertions to save life at the time of the collision, and kindness to the survivors.

LEONARD SMITH,
Master Propeller *J. N. Harris*.

MR. A. W. SMITH'S FAMILY.

Mr. A. W. Smith, whose wife and little daughter were lost, lives at No. 181 Concord-street, Brooklyn, and does business at No. 65 Chatham-street, New-York. He has five children still living, three girls and two boys. The eldest is a daughter 19 years of age. Harriet Amelia, who was with her mother, was eleven years of age and was a very intelligent and interesting child. Mrs. Smith was 40 years of age, and, with her husband, was a member of Rev. H. W. Beecher's Church, and was very much esteemed. She was going on a visit to her sister, Mrs. John Haylor, of Cincinnati, who is temporarily sojourning at New-London. They passed the evening very pleasantly, the party enjoying themselves in conversation, while the children amused themselves with play until about 9 o'clock. The night was clear and starlight, and there was not wind enough to produce any sea or cause any perceptible motion to the vessel. The passengers had all retired before 11 o'clock, and were sleeping soundly when the fatal collision occurred. None of the children, so far as was known, were roused from their slumbers, and must have passed, almost unconsciously through death. When the crash roused Mr. Smith, he heard his wife, who was in an opposite berth, inquiring "what was the matter?" He replied he "did not know," and at the instant was on the cabin floor, looking for a way to get out on deck; the door had been firmly jammed by the concussion, and was fast; a man had already broken out the skylight, and was crawling up through it; he was followed by another, whom Mr. Smith was obliged to assist up; he then sprang up through the same opening, and found the vessel settling stern foremost under water—he was already up to his neck in water, and had to struggle hard to escape from under the awning which was carrying him down. Had the vessel remained two minutes longer above water he says he could have rescued his family. He swam about among the floating rubbish until he found his strength failing him, when he called out to the steamer, and in another moment he was picked up and taken on board of her. The boiler and machinery of the propeller are all aft, which caused her to sink stern first, thus the cabin was the first part submerged, which, together with the doors being fast, made it impossible to escape. Their object in going by the propeller, Mr. Smith says, was to afford his family a night's rest on the Sound, and to save his friends the inconvenience of receiving them at midnight, which is the hour of the steamer's arrival at New-London.

Mr. Smith went to New-London with the Captain of the propeller, to relate the sad event to his friends, and also with the forlorn hope of hearing that his children may have been found floating upon pieces of the wreck, or that he might hear something concerning them.

A thrilling incident is related by an eye-witness of the disaster. A woman holding an infant in her arms was seen struggling in the water. A rope was thrown to her which she could have easily clutched and saved her life, by releasing her hold of her infant; the almost frantic crowd upon the steamer cried out to her to save herself by laying hold of the rope—she saw it—felt it within her reach, but her mother's heart triumphed over the instinct of self-preservation; she would not relinquish the child, but pressing it close to her breast, they sank together.

The clerk of the propeller heard that his wife was sick, and went to New-London yesterday in the steamer *Connecticut*, by which means his life was probably saved. He is supposed to have the freight list in his possession—hence it is impossible to publish it complete at present.

Mr. Stephen Prentice, the pilot of the propeller, leaves a wife and son in New-London.

THE DAUGHTER OF MR. GORDON.

The young lady passenger referred to as Miss Gordon, was Miss Louisa Robinson, a step-daughter of Mr. George Gordon, of No. 37 Catharine-street, and was a little over 24 years of age. She was a member of the Allen-street Presbyterian Church, and was a most accomplished and beautiful young lady. She was the principal soprano singer in the choir of the Episcopal Church in Jersey-City, and has left a large circle of friends and acquaintances, by whom she was held in the highest esteem. This family have lost five out of seven children, and are in the greatest affliction at this last and heaviest bereavement.

The church being closed Miss Robinson was employing her vacation in visiting her friends. She had just returned from week's sojourn at Troy, and was going to see her sisters in New-London.

Captain Smith being an acquaintance of Mr. Gordon's, (who by the way is a native of New-London, and very well known there,) preferred to entrust his daughter to Capt. Smith's keeping, and for the reason, also, that she would arrive at a seasonable hour in the morning to meet her friends. Mr. Gordon is employed in the Warehouse Department of the Custom House. The first intimation he had that his daughter was lost, was a messenger calling at his place of business, and informing him that there had been an accident on the Sound, that a propeller had been run down, and many lives lost. On learning that it was a New-London propeller, the startling thought occurred to him that his daughter was drowned, and he hastened down to the *Metropolis* to learn the facts. Here he met Capt. Smith, who was giving his statement of the events. Mr. Gordon walked into the cabin of the *Metropolis*, and approached with an agitated manner. "How do you do, Mr. Gordon?" said the Captain extending his hand, and at the same time averting his face. The old gentleman took the proffered hand, and said in a tremulous voice: "I came to ask about my daughter—is she alive or not?" "She is gone," said the Captain. "Oh! my God!" he exclaimed, as he burst into tears. There were no dry eyes in that cabin.

Afterwards the Captain said to our reporter: "She was a beautiful girl, a noble woman. Mr. Gordon gave her into my charge only yesterday afternoon, to take her to her friends in New London, but now she has gone with my children."

The scene at the house of Mr. Gordon, when the sad intelligence reached the bereaved mother, was most affecting. This daughter, so suddenly snatched away, was the pride of the family circle, and was greatly beloved. The mother was inconsolable, and gave vent to her grief in most bitter cries and lamentations; the father also wept like a child, and said it was the greatest affliction that he had ever suffered.

No immediate preparations will be made for the funeral, as Mr. Gordon is in hopes that by the efforts of Mr. E. H. Rockwell, the Agent, who has gone to New-London for the purpose, arrangements will be soon made to ascertain the position of the wreck, and that the bodies of the lost will then be discovered. It is understood a diving bell will be employed for this purpose.

Funeral of Policeman Jarboe.

The funeral of Walter S. Jarboe, the Seventh Ward policeman, who so suddenly disappeared about a week since, and whose body was found a few days afterwards in the Bay, near Fort Hamilton, took place at 2½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, from his residence, No. 204 Madison-street. The occasion drew together an immense number of people. The religious exercises were conducted by Rev. Charles J. Jones, of the Mariners' Church in Madison-street, Rev. Mr. Hatfield, of whose church Mr. Jarboe was for more than twenty years a member, being unable to attend from indisposition. Rev. Mr. Jones then began by reading the 9th chapter of Ecclesiastes, dwelling especially on the 12th verse—"For man also knoweth not his time: as the fishes are taken in an evil net, and as the birds that are caught in the snare; so are the sons of men snared in an evil time, when it falleth suddenly upon them"—upon which he based his address—a brief one. He set forth the lesson which such an event should teach—the lesson of life's uncertainty—but all such events were in the hands of God, in whose presence the mourners and the mourned would he trust meet, never be trusted to be again separated. Before closing, the reverend gentleman signified his intention to deliver a funeral sermon on the deceased at his church in Madison street on Sunday evening next.

The coffin was then conveyed to the hearse—a large open one drawn by four black horses. The hearse and the horses were heavily plumed. Members of the present and old Police force of the Seventh Ward, with both of whom Mr. Jarboe had been associated, formed in front. The "Oceanic Guard," a military organization of young men, of which the eldest son of deceased is captain, followed after, and next a large number of citizens. Members of an Odd Fellow's Lodge, to which Mr. Jarboe belonged, also took part in the obsequies. This procession on foot was followed by 54 vehicles, all filled. The route taken was down Madison to Market street, up Market-street to East Broadway, down East Broadway to Chatham-street, through Chatham-street to Park-row, to Broadway, and through Broadway to the Hamilton ferry and thence across to Greenwood Cemetery, where the body was interred. The cortege attracted great attention, being one of the largest seen in the City for a long time.

Mr. Jarboe was about 45 years of age. He was born in Baltimore, Maryland, and followed the sea for many years. He settled down in the Seventh Ward of this City many years since, working as a rigger. He subsequently served as a member of the old Police Department, but resigned this position not long before its disbandment. Not many weeks since he was appointed on the new Police, and served thereon until a few days previous to his sudden disappearance, when he was assailed on his beat in the vicinity of Catharine-street, and terribly beaten about the head by a gang of ruffians, who had previously threatened to "fix him off" for serving upon the Black Republican Police. He was confined to his house for many days thereafter, and acted afterwards most strangely. On the day of his disappearance he left his house, saying that as he had recovered he would go to the Station-house to report himself for duty. But he did not go to the Station and was never seen alive again by his friends. The body when found at Bay Ridge was not recognized, and after an inquest had been held upon it, was interred as that of an unknown man. But from certain articles found in his pockets and from the clothing, which was kept by the Coroner for identification, it was recognized as that of Mr. Jarboe. It was thereupon disinterred and taken to this City.

Mr. Jarboe was, for a time, detailed at the Essex Market Police Court. He was extremely popular with his brother officers, as well as with all who knew him. He was a man of very steady habits, and (as already stated) was, for upwards of twenty years, a member of Dr. Hatfield's Church, where, also, his wife worshipped. He leaves a wife and three sons.

It is only a few weeks since that the body of another Policeman of the Seventh Ward was found in the river, and the manner of his death has never been learned.

FROM CHILI.

Affairs in Valparaiso—Commercial and Political Relations of Chili.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

VALPARAISO, Tuesday, June 30, 1857.

The semi-monthly steamers from the Isthmus bring you perchance an occasional line from this distant coast, informing you of the opening of the Chilian Congress, or of the quiescence of Peru, but I imagine few are aware of the true extent and importance of our commercial and political relations with our sister republics of the southern continent. We are accustomed to speak of Chili and Peru as distant and disregarded nations, whose politics scarcely interest us, and whose commerce is too limited to attract the attention of our merchants, and it will surprise many to learn that the commercial movements of this republic amount to some $70,000,000 per annum.

Chili, a republic of some one and a half millions of inhabitants, is making gigantic strides in the path of progress, and her railroads, telegraphs, municipal improvements and public works are worthy an older and wealthier nation. Some forty miles of the railroad between the port of Valparaiso and the Capital, Santiago, are in profitable operation, and the humanizing and progressive influence of the magnetic wire and the rail, is daily more evident in the history of the country.

Valparaiso, its commercial capital and chief port, a city of some eighty thousand souls, is situated upon the borders of a semi circular bay of two and a half miles in diameter, presenting to the approaching visitor one of the most striking panoramic views of the American coast. The chain of hills, forming its background, rise in graceful curves, broken here and there by huge quebradas, cleaving them to their very centres. Between the bases of these almost perpendicular rocks and the sea, at the west end of the city lies a narrow belt of ground, every foot of which has been economized for building purposes, the very sidewalks being taxed to add to the scanty territory. Hills, quebrada and plain are covered thickly with dwellings, dotting the landscape with a variety of effect at once novel and picturesque. Here, upon the margin of the sea, are the Custom House, with its eight blocks of massive public stores, the Post-Office, the "Paseo" or Intendencia, the Telegraph Office, the Exchange, and the wholesale and importing houses, substantial, well-built edifices, that would do honor even to Wall-street. This is "*par excellence*" the "*Port*." Turning eastward, threading the crowded and narrow street that follows the curve of the Bay, and passing the *Cuesa de Chisato* or *Cape Horn*, where the primitive [illegible] threw man and his constructiveness aside, and planted its foot almost within the surf, we come to the *Almendral*, a broad, triangular plain of sand, a few years since the ocean's bed, whereon now rest a thousand houses, almost exclusively private dwellings, with here and there a church or a monastery, lifting its spire or belfry above general uniformity of corrugated roof of tile. This portion of Valparaiso, which some sixty years ago was sold for two thousand dollars, could not now be purchased for millions. The streets are well paved, gas-lighted, and a numerous and efficient police force of mounted and foot-soldiers renders it one of the safest and pleasantest cities of this part of the world.

The press of Valparaiso is most worthily represented by the *Mercurio* and the *Diario*, the former the opposition sheet; the latter semi-official, and although edited with ability, somewhat non committal and wanting in independence. The *Mercurio*, edited by Señor Nadal, is a frank, independent and liberal paper, opposed to the centralizing tendencies of the Government—to the union of Church and State—to the growing influence of the Jesuits, and to all that may retard for a single day the forward movement of Chili among nations. At once feared and respected by the Government, which, to speak truly, is less Republican in nature than in name, this one paper has done more for the political progress of Chili in the three years of its present editorship than her legislators in ten. Nor has this been accomplished without toil and prejudice. Prosecution, fine and imprisonment have more than once been the reward of bold opinion, too freely uttered for the refined ear of power; but *magna est veritas*, and the *Mercurio* of Valparaiso may be said to have conquered the proud position of the *first* paper in South America. I regret, however, to remark in its columns occasional letters from New-York, over the signature of *P. P. Ortiz*, giving one-sided and unjust, not to say injurious impressions of our national character and manners. The evident ignorance of the writer is his best apology, yet he at times permits his pen most unwarrantable license. His last letter, published in the *Mercurio* of June 12, treating of the lately appointed Minister to Chili, Ex-Governor Bigler, of California, is guilty of the following language * * * "What may we say of the tigers and wolves charged with missions to South America—of the Baillies and the Peytons? According to reliable authority, Hon. Mr. Bigler, who is about to replace Mr. Starkweather at Santiago, (who has perhaps been an honorable exception,) is not precisely one of those persons who is called, in American parlance, a political *rowdy*, one who makes his fortune at the public hustings, not so much by eloquence and character, as by strength of lung and muscle; but his antecedents, if not dishonorable, at least show him to be a man of little culture or social standing." This gratuitous slander upon a very worthy and amiable gentleman, printed and indorsed by so high authority, but a few weeks prior to his arrival at his post, is calculated to produce a most unfavorable impression regarding our representative.

The inefficient mail service of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company calls out to our Government for relief. The British mail steamers between Panama and Valparaiso, bringing the English mails with unfailing regularity, make the connection with the American (California) line from New-York so irregularly that it is a common occurrence for the semi-monthly steamer to arrive without a solitary letter or paper from the United States; while the English merchants receive their correspondence punctually the 8th and 23d of each month. To the traveler or the man of leisure this is sufficiently annoying, to the man of business it is an incalculable disadvantage. The evil is too self-evident to need extended comment. It has always received the earnest attention of the Home Government, and we little band of Americans are awaiting with indescribable eagerness for the establishment of the contemplated American Line. Lest I be accused of exaggeration I will mention that since the middle of May we have received but one American mail in place of *three* due. Let me illustrate the effects of this uncertainty. In advance of the Government statistics I have been favored with the following table of exports for 1856, which I have reduced to dollars for more facile comprehension, using Custom House valuation:

EXPORTATION OF CHILI DURING 1856, TO

	England.	France.	Germ'y.	Un'd St's.
Coin	$[illegible],245	$[illegible],155	—	—
Silver Bars	1,954,056	482,593	63,820	—
Crude Silver	687,194	11,642	82,298	—
Silver mix'd with Copper	126,505	207	2,304	—
Copper Bars	861,528	869,511	87,414	1,254,128
Impure Copper	2,399,377	37,044	42,924	510,794
Copper Ore	1,117,869	43,091	201,430	375,898
Totals	$7,311,185	$1,496,108	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Total Exports				$[illegible]

From whence it will be seen that while England, France and Germany received, thanks to a reliable and punctual steam communication, $[illegible] in precious metals alone from Chili, not one dollar of coin nor one bar of silver reached the United States, almost the only exports to which being in copper and its ore, which were taken to the amount of some 12,000 tons, rather than return home in ballast. Besides copper, were sent to the United States 1,276,600 pounds of wool, valued at $[illegible], and 1,544 packages of rags valued at $[illegible], yet [illegible] our receipts from Chili in 1856 amounted to $[illegible], less than one-fifth of her exports, more than half the balance going to swell the tide of British commerce. What argument more powerful is needed to prove the necessity of a regular, swift and reliable line of American steamers upon this coast. Our geographical position gives us the right, and our capacity for trade the disposition, for more closely knit commercial ties with our sister Republics of the Western Coast of South America. An energetic opposition to the British monopoly is alone wanting, and with the new mail line once established, not only would our steamers divert the direct trade in precious metals to the United States, but by timing their departure from New-York with the arrival of the Collins Line, your City would enjoy the indirect advantages of being the entrepôt of our commerce with the old world, whose very correspondence would soon flow into the natural channel of communication.

On the evening of the [illegible] inst. a severe fire occurred in the Port, destroying the entire row of expensive houses known as the [illegible] block, and situated between Cochrane-street and the bay. The entire Fire Department of Valparaiso, consisting of six companies, including one Hook and Ladder company, were promptly upon the ground, and after many hours of unremitting exertion, succeeded in subduing the flames and saving the surrounding buildings. Had the day not been [illegible] the fire being in the heart of the [illegible] portion of the city, the loss would have been fearful. The foreign men-of-war in port and the national steam frigate, [illegible], sent each a launch with fire engine and crew, which, from the [illegible] efficient service. The total loss amounts to some $300,000, about one-half of which is insured in London and Liverpool.

On the 11th inst. the Senate of Chili, to whom the [illegible] passed, unanimously a bill affording entire amnesty for all political offences. The announcement was hailed with enthusiasm by the liberal party throughout the nation, and by friends of the [illegible] but upon its reaching the House, a fierce debate ensued, between the Ministerial and Liberal members, resulting in the defeat of the bill by a vote of 30 to 16, the four Cabinet Ministers present and being members of the House and voting against the measure.

G. S. S.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—[illegible] Wall and [illegible] Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Boundaries Between Costa Rica and Nicaragua—The New-Granada Difficulty—The New Russian Tariff, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 16.

Mr. Cottrell, United States Commercial Agent at San Juan, has communicated to the Government important particulars as to the treaty of boundaries between Costa Rica and Nicaragua. In its adjustment which this Government tried to [illegible], no objection can be made to it, as to the new grant of the Transit Route, unless it is based on the right of conquest.

Everything is settled as to New-Granada, except the cession of territory to the United States. This Government will only ask for a qualified jurisdiction over the Island of Taboga. Gen. Herran does not object, nor does the British Minister. The tonnage and tax questions are settled. The Treaty will abrogate these impositions.

X. Y. Z.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 15.

Chief Engineer [illegible], and Assistant Engineers [illegible], are ordered to the steamer [illegible], now preparing for the Pacific Squadron at Philadelphia.

Commander [illegible] has been detached from Portsmouth, N. H., and Commander [illegible] is appointed as his successor.

Official dispatches received at the State Department speak in favorable terms of the ameliorating influences of the new Russian Tariff, saying the commencement of its operations affords evidence that the present Emperor entertains views different from his predecessor and affords hope that other important reforms may follow. Books in all languages are duty free, subject only to the usual censorship.

Russian subjects living in foreign countries can now travel for five years with a reduction in the passport fee.

Fatal Explosion of a Powder Magazine.

HALIFAX, Friday, Aug. 14.

The merchants powder magazine containing the whole stock of powder in Halifax, exploded with a terrific concussion shortly after midnight, last night. One man was killed and fifteen others were seriously injured. Five houses were demolished and several damaged. The Government magazine and the new Barracks were much shattered, and nearly all the windows in the northern part of the city were broken. The damages are estimated at $100,000. The magazine is supposed to have been fired by an incendiary. For hours the excitement was intense, many persons had been thrown from their beds, and others bewildered, rushed to the streets for safety, believing an earthquake had occurred.

More Indian Outrages.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Aug. 15.

Advices from Fort Kearney state that a party of nineteen drovers, charged with upwards of [illegible] head of cattle, destined for the benefit of the Utah Expedition, were attacked twenty-one miles above the fort on the 1st inst. by a party of 150 Cheyennes.

All the cattle and twenty-one mules were run off, and one man was killed, and another severely wounded. Three of the Indians were slain. Colonel Sumner had started in pursuit of the Indians.

Railroad Disasters.

ALBANY, Saturday, Aug. 15.

A fatal accident occurred on the Albany and Northern Railroad, near West Troy, this morning. The axle of an engine broke, upsetting the locomotive, and the engineer and fireman are supposed to have been killed. The particulars of the accident have not yet been received.

EASTON, Saturday, Aug. 15.

A railroad tie was placed upon the track of the Belvidere and Delaware Railroad, a short distance below Easton, last night, throwing the Express train off the track and doing considerable damage to the engine and the track. Fortunately the train was going slow, and no one was injured. Every effort is being made to discover the perpetrators of the outrage.

Explosion at the Gas Works, Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Aug. 16.

An explosion occurred at the Gas Works, in this City this afternoon. The result was that the roof of the purifying house was blown off. Two men were knocked down, but fortunately no one was killed.

Fire at Point Levi, Opposite Quebec.

QUEBEC, Saturday, Aug. 15.

An incendiary last night fired some wooden buildings in Point Levi, opposite this city, and twenty of them were destroyed.

Trial Trip of the Yacht McFarland.—At 8 o'clock on Saturday morning the new yacht *McFarland* was slipped from her Pier, No. 41 North River, and proceeded on a trial trip down the lower bay with a fine breeze from the northwest. She rounded the southwest spit buoy, returned to the City and thence to the Hoboken shore. She was built in New-York, and is owned by Mr. Daniel [illegible].

State Affairs of Wisconsin in a [illegible].

The Madison papers contain a correspondence from Attorney General Smith and Treasurer Kuehn, of the Board of School Land Commissioners, from which it appears that a regular row occurred at the swamp land sale, at Chilton. H. C. Hobart seemed to have been the instigator, and an Irishman named Marlow, the instrument of carrying out the disturbance. After the close of the sales, and while the purchase money was being received, Marlow blocked up the door to prevent purchasers from paying. He was remonstrated with to no purpose, and Mr. Kuehn then attempted to shove him one side, whereupon he struck at Kuehn, and Smith immediately struck Marlow once or twice in the face. The money was suddenly swept from the table by the Treasurer, and the Commissioners retreated from the gathering mob to the basement of the house. D. Van Valkenburgh and Wm. Glover, of Manitowoc, here assured the Commissioners that they could rely upon the assistance of forty persons from the adjoining counties to keep the mob in check, whereupon they hastily closed up their business, and left for Fond du Lac. Hobart's indignation seems to have been based upon the supposition that speculators were there to over-bid actual settlers [illegible]; but it appears that the only opposition to an actual settler was by Hobart himself, who over-bid a poor Norwegian, and purchased his land from under him.

THE SCIENTIFIC CONVENTION.

[illegible] Light—The Recovery—Sun—Coast [illegible] Section A—Geology—Section B—Chemistry—Section C—Dual Vision—Section D—Mechanics—Section E—Natural History—Section F—Statistics.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

MONTREAL, Thursday, Aug. 13, 1857.

SECOND DAY.—Morning session.—The weather has changed to-day; we have all "got a better day," as Captain LAND said. The rain came down in torrents, and there is no postponement on account of the weather; and at 10 o'clock the meeting is opened by the Vice-President. The first business was the election of officers, which had been prepared by the Standing Committee, and was done at a blow. The Chairman then gave notice that the address of the retiring President, Professor HALL, would be given this evening at Concert Hall, where the office of the Natural History Society is also to be. A further notice was given that twenty minutes had been allotted to Dr. HAYS at the beginning of the next general meeting, to enable him to present his views in relation to the survey of which he is a member, which, general it have some connection with the laws of traveling whirlwinds.

The Chairman then read the following resolution of the Standing Committee: that the meetings should commence hereafter at 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and that there should be a general meeting of the Association at 4 P. M.

The Chairman suggested to the members the propriety of submitting their reports of progress on these [illegible] Application to [illegible] number of the Association, who are always ready to look over such reports, his suggestion [illegible] adopted.

The general meeting then adjourned to to-morrow at 4 P. M.

The President, PITTMAN, was present at the meeting to-day. He distinguished a small cough, perhaps, to have assisted the attendance of the Association; but he appeared only in the character of an observer.

SECTION A.

The Section on Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry was unable to order some afterwards in the Superior Court room, by Professor BACHE, when Professor ALEXANDER, of Princeton, was chosen temporary chairman for the day.

The Chairman announced as the first paper to be read this morning, one by Capt. CHAS WILKES, U. S. N., "On the Zodiacal Light." The Captain, in the absence of printed diagrams—which had not arrived as expected—had drawn rough substitutes for them upon the blackboard, which served to illustrate the subject much more clearly to the spectator than can be done by mere verbal explanations. In the outset he stated that the suggestions he had to present were the result of numerous observations taken during the operations of the United States Exploring Expedition in the South Seas several years ago, and that the conclusions to which he had arrived then were subsequently confirmed by more recent observations. I present with a very brief synopsis of the Captain's views of fact and theory.

All the observations made on the Zodiacal Light, since it first attracted attention, (nearly two centuries ago,) prove that its phases and general appearance have not changed. The theories which have been entertained of this light are various. Some derive it from the atmosphere of the sun—holding that it is illuminated matter thrown off from its equator, revolving with immense velocity, which takes a particular shape. Others have held that it is a nebulous ring, with the sun for its centre, extending near to or beyond the earth's orbit. Another hypothesis supposes that this nebulous ring has the Earth for its centre; and still others surmise that this phenomenon is nebulous matter floating in space, to which the periodical showers of stars may be traced, as the Earth passes in its orbit to pass through or encounter them. It seems impossible to reconcile any of these hypotheses or surmises with the facts which close observation have developed. They fail to satisfy us of their correctness, as they are seen perceived to be inconsistent with well ascertained facts.

The Zodiacal Light, when first visible on a clear horizon, appears as a semi circular arc, with 60 or 100 miles, well-defined and distinct to the eye, though no two persons could trace the same outline of it. As it increases in magnitude, this semi circular arc elongates upwards, in successive altitudes, sometimes to the altitude of 90°. When it has attained its highest point, the diffused light becomes visible, extending on each side over a large area, until lost in the obscurity of night. It is totally different from the extended light of sunset, with crepuscular rays, or the diffused light of twilight. When it becomes visible, it continues so, gradually lessening in height, until the whole is lost beneath the horizon. Its apex is always coincident in the ecliptic, to the east or west of the sun, usually at the distance of 800 to 900, but at times, under favorable circumstances, it is seen to extend as far as 110 degrees.

The evening and morning Zodiacal Light in the same latitude do not correspond in phase or azimuth. This, though among the remarkable facts it exhibits, has never been taken into consideration in any of the theories hitherto advanced. Its peculiar phase and the constant change of azimuth and inclination, whether the observer remains stationary for any time or varies his position in latitude, should satisfy every one, that it cannot be far removed from the earth. Attentive and close observation, shows that its variations in azimuth correspond to the regular changes of the plane of the ecliptic with the observer's horizon, or with the vertical line passing through his zenith. Its phases will be seen to be dependent upon the latitude. The analogues of the light and its extent and its phenomenon to be applied to the observer's position on the earth. Within the tropics, and when the ecliptic is perpendicular to the horizon, the zodiacal light is seen to assume a regular column having its sides nearly as vertical. Without the tropics it will always seem very much inclined to the horizon, and then assumes the appearance of a cone, cut more or less obliquely by the horizon. By reference to the diagrams the Captain showed the appearance of the morning and the evening zodiacal light on the same day, in corresponding North and South latitudes, though not in the same meridian, from which it was apparent that the cones exhibit as opposite inclinations. These diagrams prove more conclusively that it must be the same object seen from positions to the east and west of the ecliptic, and that the phenomenon must have its locality within the tropics.

After some further statements showing the marked difference between the morning and evening Zodiacal Light, Captain WILKES thus condensed his statement of the facts derived from his observations.

1. The Zodiacal Light occupies a constant relative position in the plane of the ecliptic, preceding or following the sun.

2. Its vertical line is parallel with and coincides with the ecliptic.

3. Its apex varies in distance 60° to 110° from the sun. Its height above the horizon seldom exceeds 60°.

4. Its extent changes with the sun, and with the observer's position on the earth.

5. Its inclination alters with the position of the observer in latitude, from the vertical down to an acute angle with the horizon.

6. The morning and evening Zodiacal Light are different in phase, color, altitude, and inclination, depending upon the angle subtended between the observer's horizon and the plane of the ecliptic.

7. Its apex lies always south of the zenith when the observer is north of the ecliptic, and north of the zenith when he is to the south of the ecliptic.

8. When the ecliptic passes through the zenith of the observer, the column of light is vertical to the horizon; it then assumes the appearance of a narrow bank, with a well defined apex.

9. Even when in the plane of the ecliptic, the Zodiacal Light exhibits a broader phase, but less in altitude than when under it.

10. The Zodiacal Light is never seen until the sun has set and twilight ended, or until all reflected light is cut off; therefore, visibility depends upon the contrast under it.

11. Owing to the length of twilight, the Zodiacal Light is seldom ever near the Reading parallel. The limiting parallels vary with the sun's declination.

12. The sun's rays falling perpendicularly on the atmosphere within the tropics, are not reflected; consequently, at some seasons there is either no twilight, or very little.

These facts go to prove that this phenomenon is the result of reflection of the solar rays on the atmosphere or portions of the earth's atmosphere, on which the rays of light fall perpendicularly. It will readily be conceived that rays of light will illuminate a column or portion of atmosphere on which they may fall, when not reflected or diffusive light interferes to prevent its being visible. To illustrate: If the direct rays of the sun are admitted through a hole in a shutter into a darkened room, the atmosphere and the particles floating in it become as visible and distinct when all other light is cut off, as any well-defined object. It is this which we believe takes place when the rays of the sun fall perpendicularly on our atmosphere, and produces such an effect which becomes visible upon the earth's surface when this column is above the horizon, within the limiting parallels, and after the twilight has ceased. The whole earth is constantly exposed to and revolves in the sun's rays. A part of these rays only fall perpendicularly on our atmosphere, while all others strike it obliquely, are reflected and refracted off into space. As the earth revolves, this column in succession of the atmosphere which lies in the ecliptic or earth's orbit becomes illuminated in succession, and thus appears permanently attendant on the sun. It is in this section of zone which is visible when all reflected light is cut off, and has been named the Zodiacal Light. This theory seems to account for all the phenomena which the Zodiacal Light exhibits.

As the column or cone of illuminated atmosphere has apparently a visible [illegible] in the heavens, along a parallel with the sun, both preceding and following the sun, it has occurred to me to suppose that it may be connected with the Gegenschein. A moment's reflection satisfies me that this phenomenon is not produced in the same way with the starry heavens, which, though it may produce the same effect, still we are only able to explain this similar description by proving, as we have done by attentive observation, that it is of this Earth, or closely connected with it, from its constantly undergoing great changes in azimuth, phase, inclination and altitude, as well to a stationary observer as to one who is passing over the Earth's surface from North to South, and vice versa. If it were distant or of heavenly origin, this would not be the case, as there rapid changes could not then take place. Therefore we are compelled to admit that we are deceived, and that its locality must be in the atmosphere surrounding this globe, and be an illuminated section of it which becomes visible as soon as twilight ceases and darkness ensues. That it lies between us and the milky way is evident, for when bright it nearly obscures that starry nebula. This theory is in strict accordance with all the observations yet made.

Now it may be understood how all bodies giving sufficient light to illuminate the atmosphere by perpendicular rays may produce an effect similar to the Zodiacal Light, though in a much less degree. A corresponding appearance has been seen to accompany the sun and moon, when at rising and at its setting. Capt. WILKES attributes the phenomenon noticed by the Officers of the Japan Expedition, leading him to conclude that they were produced by the morning and evening Zodiacal Lights visible at the same moment.

This paper was listened to with profound attention, interesting the scientific, as well as the Association—its interesting statements and theories being so illustrated as to be quite simple to all. Professor OLMSTEAD followed with a few remarks upon the importance of the observations on the same subject made by Rev. Mr. JONES, of the Japan Expedition, who during the last year had been upon the peaks of the Andes, gathering new facts and testing still additional observations, the results of which, he understood, would be presented soon.

The President announced that Mr. JONES' paper would be the first in order to-morrow morning.

The next paper read was "On the vibrations of the fall over the dam at Holyoke, Mass.," by E. S. SNELL, consisting of notes of the rapidity of these vibrations under different circumstances, and suggestions as to their manner of production. The technicalities in which the simple facts were clothed rendered it impossible to take sufficient notes for an intelligent presentation of the author's views,—the general idea of which seemed to be that the vibrations represented by the column of air between the dam and the stream being acted upon by the falling body of water so as to produce something the effect of air forced through an organ pipe.

Dr. WILCOX, of Albany, deemed the paper one of much interest. A number of years ago he lived in a house distant an eighth of a mile from a fall in Catskill Creek, and had noticed that at times the vibrations were so great as to shake the earth, and make everything loose in the house to rattle. He had attempted no scientific examination of the subject, but thought it presented opportunity for valuable and interesting investigation. His own idea had been that the phenomenon was the effect of the body of water falling upon the strata of rocks.

Professor HITCHCOCK, of Amherst, described the appearance of the Holyoke dam in the early morning, when the sun falls upon it, as very beautiful; the alternating vibrations in its different sections having the effect of changing the light of the sun as it flashed accordingly, at one instant appearing, another disappearing, and again returning in all its glory. The effect he described as similar to that presented by the lights of a city suddenly extinguished, and as suddenly reproduced.

The next paper was entitled, "Notes on the Measurement of a Base for the Primary Triangulation of the Eastern Section of the Coast of the United States on Epping Plains, Maine, by A. D. BACHE, Superintendent of Coast Survey." The following is an abstract, given in the first person for convenience. The necessity of a base of verification in the eastern extremity of the primary triangulation in Section 1 of the Coast, was commenced by CHARLES O. BOUTELLE, Esq., and Major HENRY PRINCE, U. S. A.—Assistants in the Coast Survey, in 1855, and continued through 1854 and 1856.

The absence of long and straight beaches on this coast rendered it absolutely necessary to look for an inferior site. The reconnoissance resulted in the selection of Epping Plains, Penobscot County, Maine, as the most suitable site for the purpose, considering the character of the ground itself, and the facility of connecting the ends of the base with the primary triangulation.

In 1855 I examined the site and took steps to obtain the necessary estimate of the cost of preparing it for measurement. The whole length of the line is about 6719 metres or 3.4 miles. Its general direction is E. 41°, N. (true bearing.) From the eastern end for about 3 miles the plain is quite level, rising in the last mile nearly regularly about fifteen feet, descending nearly as much in the next, to rise by the same quantity in the third mile. It then runs along an elevated level for a fourth of a mile, and descends gradually to the rougher parts of the base; which is included between the ¾ mile from the east end and western end of the base.

This line was skilfully graded by Mr. BOUTELLE, so as to follow the natural surface where the grade did not run above three degrees, and to give as long slopes as possible of the same grade for the convenience of measuring.

The grading party consisted of the farmers and lumbermen of the district who served with great cheerfulness and skill in the use of the heavy implements for rough grading. One of the greatest difficulties was the removal of such boulders as were in the line, many of them being of such size as to require blasting to break them up, and some being actually removed to the required distance from the line by heavy blasts.

The measurement was begun at the west end of the line on Saturday, the 18th July, but the next week proved so rainy that it was only resumed in earnest on Monday, the 27th. The work of the first Saturday (24 tubes) was measured on the following Monday, with precisely the same result as to length, the end measurement falling precisely on the marks which had been placed as terminating the first, and which were fine holes upon the head of a copper nail placed in a stake some 18 inches in length, driven into the ground until its head just projected above the surface. The mark was placed and verified, as all others of the same sort, by a fine cross made by a transit placed at right angles to the line, and at a moderate distance from it.

This was a astonishing degree of the strongest grade adopted, as there was a difference of temperature of about 18° in the two measurements. On Tuesday a length of 15 tubes, which had been measured with as identical results, this was on an ascending slope.

On Monday the work was in part interrupted by the arrangements for photographing the apparatus, on Tuesday by a fog, and on Wednesday by showers in the beginning of the day; we made, however, half a mile on both days.

On Wednesday began a series of four unbroken days, during the first of which we measured about seven-eighths of a mile, and on the three others, a mile, or more than a mile, each day, reaching the east end of the base on Monday evening; thus counting in the broken days, 3.4 miles were measured in eight days.

By the kindness of Prof. FARRAR, I have been enabled to collect approximately some of the statistics of the measurement in a tabular form.

Whole length of base 18,697 feet, or about 3.4 miles.

Mean level of base above mean tide, 207 feet.

Approximate level for reduction to the level of the sea, 4 inches nearly.

Number of tubes inclined, 642.

Number of tubes level, 816.

Correction for curved line for whole base, 2.2 feet to be subtracted.

Maximum inclination 3° 14'.

Greatest day's work, 281 tubes 1.05 miles in 11h. 10m. working time, averaging 1 tube in 2' 37".

Rev. THOMAS HILL occupied one minute in exhibiting a map to show the appearance and progress of the solar eclipse of March 14 and 15, 1856, and two and a half minutes more in presenting "A Note on Arithmetical Complements," and eleven minutes in reading a paper "On a System of Coördinates in Analytic Geometry," to illustrate a mode of defining and representing mathematical problems by algebraic signs.

Professor PIERCE complimented the latter paper as one of much value, and Dr. CASWELL inquired whether the author, in his computations by the new system, ever encountered the difficulty of finding results for which he could not account; to which Professor HILL curtly replied, that he never had any difficulty in accounting for his own results, but did not know how much he might encounter in attempting to account for those of other gentlemen.

Professor PIERCE followed with an elaborate dissertation on the Gyroscope, premising by stating that he could only present the subject in technical form, and therefore that it would only be interesting to the technical hearer. Certain it is that he did not advance a single idea not completely belonged in algebraic and geometrical terms, repeated with lightning rapidity.

The last paper read was one by J. R. GRAHAM, Esq., Assayer of the United States Mint in North Carolina, on the rise and gradual discontinuance of Troy weight in coinage and commerce. This document possesses more of popular interest than either of those which preceded it.

He began by stating that about 1,800 years ago, or about 55 years before the Christian Era, JULIUS CÆSAR had described the inhabitants of Great Britain and Gaul as making use of brass and iron rings by weight for money. Gold ring money of the Celts was also occasionally dug up in Ireland, and similar money was employed by the Scandinavians on the shores of the Baltic. They were multiples of one certain ounce, or integers of its proportions, the word for ounce being claimed as a purely Celtic one. Recently an ambassador wrote from Antwerp that he had purchased a gold chain of Russia with the links stamped by the goldsmiths of the day to mark their weight and fineness. In South Africa, at the present day, there was a similar employment of metal rings. And a civilized country of antiquity, as appeared from paintings still remaining on walls, employed rings which were carried to Cush or Ethiopia. Another nation had pieces of coin stamped with the likenesses of idols for the same purpose. The old pound of the Anglo-Saxons was called Rastenling, from which came the modern "sterling." In France there was a pound called the pound of Rochelle, and the Germans named it the pound of Cologne. A new system by which the pound of silver in tale was also made the pound in gross was arranged by CHARLEMAGNE, in the eighth century. In England under William the Conqueror, it was deemed that measures, weights, &c., should remain as they had been under his predecessors. In 1266, in the reign of the whole Realm it was determined [illegible] Henry, called something should be round, and that it should be of the weight of 32 grains of wheat taken from the middle of the ear. Twenty pennyweights were to make an ounce, 20 ounces one pound; 8 lbs. of silver a gallon of wine, and 8 gallons of wine a bushel, the eighth part of a quarter. Troy weight was supposed to have been derived from the Eastern nations, and transmitted first to Troyes in France from Cairo, during the crusades. From Troyes it was carried into England by the goldsmiths, and found favor there under Henry 5th, who began to define the standard finenesses of silver coins and to reduce their weight. Before this a statute established a common standard by which silver and wheat were assumed to be the natural tests, the one of the other. Unfortunately neither was exactly suited for the purpose. It had been found by experiment with white and red wheat from North Carolina—North Carolina Flour having been reported the finest specimen at the great exhibition in London—that of red wheat 40 to 42 grains were required to balance a grain of silver, and from 32 to 35 or 36 grains of white wheat effected the same thing. In short, grains were not intended to serve as a just measure for perfect commerce, multiplication not division. Again there was no such thing naturally as pure silver. It was produced only by art, and impurity reduced silver could not offer any just rule for the adjustment of weights and coinage. Attempts had been made to ascertain the purity of a silver penny of WILLIAM the Conqueror, intended to be pure, and it turned out that there were in it 40-1000 of some base alloy. Now, in the United States Mint as present 2-1000 of alloy was all that was allowed for casual impurities. It was now never intended to make the metal perfectly pure; but whatever the purity the rule adopted must be exactly followed out both with respect to the proportion of the precious metal and of the alloy. The old silver penny was a coin, a weight, and a measure, and as its character of purity changed, the accuracy of all its functions and measures deduced from it were changed in the same proportion, for they did not depend upon the one element of weight or of fineness, but on the products of both. The key-stone was a penny sterling; but an error in this key-stone made the whole arch fall because the metallurgical manipulatory was not checked by any metrical exactness. The base being inaccurate, no truth could be elicited from calculations founded upon them. Some of the silver pennies were nearly divided by a cross through the middle, so that they could be divided into halfpennies or fourth things, from which we have farthing. Halfpennies were coined first in Ireland. He trusted his English friends would pardon a reference to some points of the social condition of early times. Then the houses in London were thatched with straw; chimnies had not been built; coal had not yet been carried to the capital; wheat flour was not in very common use; splints of light wood were employed for tallow candles; wine might sometimes be procured at the apothecaries' shops; printing was not invented; gunpowder was unknown in Great Britain; no coaches ran; and ladies wore neither pins nor silk stockings. Mr. GRAHAM went on to derive the word penny from the latin denarius, which became denier in French, and being pronounced deniey, was easily corrupted into penny by the English. He also gave some explanations of the sequence d'or, and moutons d'or, titles given to French coins from the circumstance that the figure of a lamb was stamped upon them; of the origin of the "rose noble," the "guinea," &c. In the time of Richard the 2d, there was great complaint of the clipping and exportation of the coin, and it was advised that all money should have one weight, and that such as were not weight should be taken at the value of gold, and pass only by weight. The fineness was to be regulated according to a standard; but the moneyers alone possessed the secret of the art, and when it was intended to assess the coin, they advised the monarch to great secrecy. As the grain was taken as the unit, all degradation of that weight led to the proportionate degradation of every higher denomination in money, weights and measures. The coins of Great Britain were long struck with a hammer on an anvil, till a machine called a balancier, acting with a lever, was introduced from France. Among the medieval laws for the British Colonies, was one introducing into them British assize, weights and measures. Under Queen ELIZABETH, the people and Parliament, in addresses to that lady, frequently mentioned the reformation of the coinage as one of the most desirable changes, and chief glories of her reign, and it is recorded on her monument as one of her chief achievements. Acting upon the opinion that the laws of physical nature operate uniformly, and that the Heavenly bodies are governed by fixed [illegible] all matter, while Sir ISAAC NEWTON [illegible] Mint in the reign of GEORGE I. [illegible] dulum in the latitude of London [illegible] ses, was measured, and the [illegible] the standard of the imperial [illegible] Weights have been deduced from a standard arising from a quantity of distilled water at a certain temperature, and having a certain cubic content. Upon the floor of the House of Commons, and afterwards of a Committee of the Royal Society, influenced by the Prince Regent, it was determined under the Geo. IV., that the standard made by Bird in 1760, should be the legal standard of length in Great Britain; that the pound Troy should be still continued; and that 7,000 grains should be the pound avoirdupois in the British Empire. By act of Congress of 1828, it was determined that the Troy pound procured by the Minister in London, in 1827, should be the standard in the United States to regulate the coinage. Yet there were three standards still in use in the United States coinage—the standard for quantities from Great Britain, the standard for purity from France, and the standard for proportion from Spain. Mr. GRAHAM then quoted some English authorities to show the anomalous condition of the system of weights and measures existing at present in Great Britain, and mentioned that when the Bank of England desired to use weights the decimal part of an ounce they could not get their new weights stamped as required by law until a new Act had been passed making such decimal weights legal. In 1852 Mr. JOHN HASSLER expressed an opinion that some legislation must speedily take place on weights and measures, and a commission appointed on the subject reported that the old standard yard of 1760, and standard pound weight of 1758 had been injured or destroyed by the burning of the Parliament House. Several copies of these standards, however, remained. But a commission appointed by the Lord Chancellor, on the subject, reported that they were not prepared to recommend that the old plan should be restored, for since the former law had been passed many elements of reduction then employed had become doubtful or had been discovered to be founded in error. They recommended, too, that the old Troy scale should be done away with, as its elements had been perverted by arbitrary changes and hasty legislation, and had become almost useless. A few trades employed it, but the mass of the people knew nothing of it, and for one set of Troy weights in Great Britain there were several thousand sets of avoirdupois; the inconvenience being increased by the identity of names in the different scales, for very different weights. Nothing, however, would stand one much to a practical reform as the establishment of a decimal coinage founded on some common unit to be used in calculations in every department. The late Mr. Graham IV. fixing the metal to be employed in the standard weight—yellow brass—as well as the modes of adjustment, were objected to, and in practice many disappointments were found to exist. In illustration of this, he mentioned the case of a wager as to the weight of a remarkable animal, in which the three persons who had estimated it had adhered a different standard. A grazier had reckoned inaccurate of twenty pounds; a butcher instance of fourteen pounds, and a stock dealer in stones of eight pounds each; so that it was long before it could be ascertained who had really won the bet, or who had estimated the exact the greatest weight. Each calculated in his own way, and neither way was that of his neighbor. The defect in all the systems was that the connection between weights and measures had been broken. The Master of the Mint in England declared that the scale of the money system was not founded on scientific principles; but that it had three diverse elements derived from as many unknown or doubtful sources. These were employed in the several processes of the Mint as follows: The first by which to receive the bullion and decide on its quantity, which was done by the pound Troy, of 12 oz., divided into deals, the second for quality by twenty-four carat grains; and their eighths; the third to designate proportions by sterling pounds, shillings and pence. In the United States system many changes had been effected in the system in force at the Mint. The Troy ounce was divided decimally, and the other proportions were discarded. The French grammes used for silver, and the half grammes for gold, with their thousandth parts, had replaced the old carat, grains; and, third, the proportion was based upon the dollar, a credited but erroneous name of silver, the thousandth part of a pound avoirdupois divided decimally for account. The Act of 1792, which established the United States Mint, was the result of the report of the first Secretary, and notwithstanding many changes in the United States, the system there was still subject to the same objections as that of England, being copied from erroneous models, and not founded with scientific accuracy, on systematic, uniform and intelligible views, such as are required for the purposes of coinage, of commerce, of the arts and professions of life, as well in Great Britain as for her colonies, and by the United States.

One or two gentlemen expressed their sense of the importance of the subject, and their desire that it should come up again and be fully discussed. They at the same time paid a high compliment to the comprehensive manner in which the topic had been treated.

The Section then adjourned.

SECTION OF GEOLOGY.

The Chairman having called the section to order, announced that as ten papers had been received on entomology, &c., a sub-section might be formed upon those subjects as suggested by the standing committee. Such a section was accordingly formed, to meet to-morrow morning.

Prof. DAWSON then proceeded to read his paper on the Variety and Preservation of the Sternbergia, which are remarkable fossils, appearing to be a fossil stem marked with very distinct transverse wrinkles, and to define whose position had puzzled geologists, at last, however, it had been suggested that they might be casts of the pith of some fossil trees, from which the wood and bark had perished, and from some specimens which he himself had found, he had concluded that some of them at least bore a connection with the coal-bearing strata. The part of his had been followed up by Prof. WHITTAKER, who had found some specimens bearing a distinct cycoid structure, that of elongated cells and [illegible] medullary rays.

The Professor exhibited to the members some very fine specimens of the fossils that were on the stock of his not being able to find anything similar in the pith of trees existing where these fossils were found, the pith seeming to have been condensed into partitions running across the small, which must have been of a tough, firm structure. He found, however, in the exotic plant a species of Cecropes, a structure of the stem which might answer to it—having first the bark, then the woody stem, then the pith, represented by a cavity crossed by strong partitions. Other plants he found where the cavity was filled with loose cellular pith, but still with these partitions; and others again with a cavity, but with no partitions, but only strong markings opposite the leaves where the partitions should come, a similar formation to which would perhaps give the strange wrinkles of the Sternbergia. It is probable that they had a thick pith and a thin woody structure, though one specimen has been discovered which would probably give a stem of a foot in thickness, compressed into a thin piece of coal in the centre of which was the pith converted into a Sternbergia—nothing can be known of the foliage which the plants bore. The diameters observed in different specimens may not be generic, but caused only by the more or less rapid growth of the plant, which would bring the nodes and consequently the pith partitions nearer together, or the contrary. In some specimens, also, we find the partitions going clear across, while in others they cut the fossil only in part, answering to the arrangement of the pith in the Cecropes and other plants. The preservation of the specimens was very various, some of them having nothing but the pith, the wood and bark being entirely decayed away, while some had only fragments of the wood adhering to them.

These facts the Professor thought strengthened the conclusion that large beds of the coal consisted of the pith and bark of coniferous trees. The most abundant localities of these fossils are in Nova Scotia, where they are found along with beds of coal, and presenting an appearance which would seem to indicate that a shallow bottom of red mud, had on it a surface of sand on which the calamites grew, and the water dashing past, probably brought by the pith of trees already decayed, to be caught there and thus preserved. He closed by drawing the inference that there were in the coal beds a larger portion of bodies capable of resisting the action of decay than had been supposed.

Professor DAWSON was not at all confined to his written paper, but spoke freely, illustrating what he said on the black board.

Professor LESLEY then spoke for a few minutes on the Fluxures of the Strata in the Broadtop Coal field in Pennsylvania, apologizing for the briefness and imperfection of his remarks, by saying that it came to his observation but a few days ago. This field, he said, was about seven or eight feet thick on the average, and it was supposed that it would be worked without difficulty, but it presented some very great difficulties, one of the greatest of which were these sunken fixtures of which isolated instances had been found before, but here they were in consecutive series. The gangway would suddenly grow narrower and at last the coal would run out. The top and bottom slate coming together, the one curving back upon the other with a perfect bending, so as to leave no trace whatever of where the coal has gone; but driving right through the bottom slate, the coal is found again.

The Professor proceeded to parallel this by the fact that if a slate is folded and then subjected to pressure, the solid bend to be more than one fold, and some of them pointing backwards rather than forwards, and the fossil, he thought, might have been produced by some such pressure, which must have been a side pressure, of course. There were sulfur nodes between the harder ones which would not slide upon themselves. And the coal had sand stone above and below it, and under these, slate, the fluxures being 30 or 40 feet thick. The upper surface of the coal is very regular, while the under one is very irregular, and that of the fire clay yet more so.

A member asked if there was any correspondence between the fluxures of the coal and the irregularities of the fire clay below. Professor LESLEY answered, that the under beds had never been laid open or studied at all, so that that fact could not be known.

Sir WM. LOGAN then read a paper upon the division stretched along Lake Ontario and the River St. Lawrence clear to Labrador. He said he had ceased to give descriptive names to rocks, from finding rocks of similar characters in very different situations, and used now only the local names.

Quite a discussion followed, in which Mr. HARTNET, Prof. LESLEY, and Mr. WHITTAKER took part, as to the thickness of strata which were tilted up. Mr. RAMSAY inclining to think that their thickness was likely to be greatly over-estimated, by their being possibly curved over and the upper portions shaded and worn away, and the other arguing for the entirety of the strata as one thickness of rock.

Mr. T. S. HUNT then read a paper on some Mineral Springs and the origin of Magnesian Rocks. He referred to a statement of LYELL that probably all the limestone in the earth has passed through organic life, and referred to the mineral springs of Karlsbad, among others, which deposit immense masses of carbonate of lime, every year. He proceeded to give a hypothesis in relation to some of the limestones, that they were formed by the presence of shallow lagoons of sea-water, into which the waters from mineral springs were discharged, the chemical effects being such as would be expected, and the presence of corals also in some of the rocks giving weight to the hypothesis.

The chairman raised a difficulty in the existence of such limestones in a coral island where there did not seem to be any change for any such mineral springs.

The subject was discussed at some length, and will probably come up again when another paper of Mr. HUNT's shall be read.

Prof. COOK, of Rutgers College, then read a paper upon a Subsidence of the Coast of New-Jersey and some of the adjoining States, which was listened to with great interest. The Professor said that the occurrence of timber in half marshes below tide level, is noticed all along the Atlantic coast. It is plain that the trees grew where their remains are found; their stumps remain upright the bark on them in some cases, and the roots buried in the earth in which they grew. This timber is most abundant on the shores of Long Island and New-Jersey, where they are protected from violent surf action by the existence of sand-bars and islets between the marshes and the sea. Here thousands of acres of oak stumps can be found covered with thickly-wooded islands as if it were the site of an original forest. I have examined them closely along the coast of New-Jersey, on the Long Island and on Delaware Bay. In the ditches and marshes near the head of the Bay, stumps are frequently found below the level of the marsh, and thus below the level of tide water. The same thing is observed all down the Bay, especially in Cape May County, and all along the Atlantic coast up to Sandy Hook. Great numbers of these trees are in the salt banks here, lying so that they are only exposed at extreme low water. Near Amboy, in digging a canal through a marsh four or five feet below the surface, they struck sand which was entirely covered with roots and stumps of the yellow pine. At another place it is covered with the roots of the white cedar. At Staten Island the same state of things exists, and also along the shore of Long Island. In many places where the oak, the gum, and other deciduous trees stood, no trace can be found, but in some places they show a much faster, but the pine and the cedars still remain. I have seen stumps of them standing in water which had been there no one knows how long, which had all the texture and even the smell of fresh cut wood. A considerable business even is carried on in digging out this timber from the marshes on the Bay, and splitting it for use. In some places the trees appear above ground, while in others the only way they can be found is by probing for them.

At Bergenville there is a large meadow where the workmen dig this timber. They probe the turf until they find the trees, then clearing away the thickest of the mud, they cut off the log in the mud and water. The log rises to the surface, and is then easily disposed of. And when a part of the meadow has been gone over, and one crop gathered, another will rise from the depths of the mud near the surface, so that there is one place which has been worked in this way for 50 years. How long these have been lying there no one can tell, but on one tree there were counted over 1,000 concentric rings, and under that was one on which were counted over 500. At Dennis Creek there are two distinct stumps upon which there is eight feet of water at low-tide. And these facts are not confined to New-Jersey and Long Island. Instances have been before made known on Cape Cod, and as far North as the Bay of Fundy. And these facts are to be distinguished from other cases where the upland has worn away, and in wearing away has left trees uncovered. Along with these are often found deposits of shells similar to those in the waters now. These are often found also in sloping walls—deposits of clam and oyster shells. At one place where the bank was washed away, I noticed such a deposit some 16 inches thick, and some 6 or 10 feet above high water mark. I attributed these facts as indicating a period of subsidence, and then of elevation, preceding the subsidence of which I speak.

Some of these submerged trees have been growing trees within the memory of man. All along the Delaware Bay there is a salt marsh from a mile to two miles back, and back of it the land is low and almost level. At a point near Salem, a portion of what is now salt marsh was within the memory of man a maple grove on this upland, and an island in the middle of it is still so. In another place, land which has been cultivated is now salt marsh. In another place, land is salt marsh which is mapped in the earlier maps as timber; an owner of an extensive tract there, told me he had lost at least 1,000 acres of timber land by the advance of the tide upon it. This advance is marked every year by its cutting off a small fringe of the timber which dies, and the process seems to go on more and more rapidly—and the timber which is killed is never replaced by timber but by salt marsh. I found old men who had seen timber growing where now it was marsh, and in some places I found long rows of the red cedar standing in the marsh, a foot deep or more in the mud of the marsh.

The lower part of New-Jersey is exceedingly favorable for observations of this character, from its being so flat that on a railroad line running through Cape May County the highest point was not more than eight feet above the [illegible] Many shells and [illegible] showed, also, that the soil in these portions of the country was not alluvial. Bowlders were frequent in it, and hence it was not liable to the difficulties which were met with in the alluvial soils of the Mississippi or the Carolines.

Judge CONDIT, of Albury, thought something might be due to the gradual sliding up of the ocean, by the immense weight of water carried into it by the rivers which would tend to bring it back again upon its shores.

It being now half past two, the section adjourned till to-morrow.

This evening the Natural History Society of Montreal gave an entertainment to the members and the guests in Concert Hall, an immense room, in which a thousand persons had abundant space for promenading. The hall was brilliantly lighted, and decorated with the flags of England, France and the United States gracefully disposed. At one end of the hall was erected a platform, occupied by the band of the 39th Regiment, whose return hitherto from the Crimea was celebrated by a banquet in the same room some time since. The evening consisted of a brief address by President DAWSON, of McGill College, Montreal, and another by Professor HAGUE, of Albany. The latter was an interesting and instructive lecture on Geology, but entirely too long for an occasion like the present, when festivity rather than philosophy was the "regular order." After the conclusion the floor was cleared for a promenade to the eloquent music of the fine band; and the same thick extensive refreshment rooms were thrown open in which various comforts for the inner man were served in profuse abundance.

THE GOODWOOD CUP!

Letter from an American who Witnessed the Race.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

After reading the editorial in the *Herald* in relation to the race for the Cup at Goodwood, I cannot conceive what can induce an editor to pass so gross a libel on the owner and friends of the American horses in England.

Every one who knows Mr. TED BROWNE knows a gentleman who would scorn anything like meanness or juggling, and there is no doubt he would rather have won the Goodwood Cup than all the money and cups his horses are entered for in their various sporting contests.

The writer in the *Herald* no doubt founded his belief on the capabilities of *Fryer* winning, on the foolish report that he had in a trial accomplished the impossible feat of running the Goodwood distance—two and a half miles—in four minutes, being at the rate of 1:36 per mile. This wonderful effort was simply laughed at by all sporting men as impossible.

My object in this communication is not to advance any opinions of my own in reference to the race, but to furnish you with a copy of a letter written by a New-Yorker who was present at the contest, and whose opinions may be relied on, as he not only went over expressly to see the race, but knows what a horse is, and, still more, up to the day before the race he was firmly impressed that on the evening of the race he would have a slip of Old Port out of the coveted Cup.

The day before the race, July 31, he says: "To-morrow the Grand Races come off. We start at nine in the morning by the express train. I will leave this open until we return and give you the way in which "Bryer" took them all down; the odds are twelve to one against him. If the English show no more judgment with racing horses than they do in driving in the streets, I believe we will fetch them. I honestly believe, if TED BROWNE will run his horses from the jump, he will carry the cup to America. One more day will prove whether my surmises are correct. There is considerable talk in the papers about the Yankee horses."

The day after the race he writes: "Friday morning, July 31. Well, D., the races are over, and I am sorry to say we will not be able to bring the cup home. It remains for the French to do that same thing. *Monarque* was the boy, Another second, Fish-woman third, *Andes* fourth, and *Prioress* fifth. The papers will give you all particulars. I am glad our horses were so well up as they were. Fourteen horses started. The Cup race was the fourth one. In these I had a chance to see English jockeys and horses, and was so well pleased with them, I told "Jim" there was not an earthly chance for us; still he thought we were all right. These jockeys have a wrinkle in bringing their horses home that I never witnessed in America, and I am fully convinced that TED BROWNE will not win any race he enters for. Of the two, *Prioress* was my favorite before starting. *Fryer* is too small, did not jump fast enough, seemed to be very restless, had not had work enough, I thought. GLADIATOR rode the race, and a great many thought, at one time, she would be the winner. This morning papers say if she had had an English jockey on her there is no telling where she would have been. But enough—a prettier place for a race course cannot be picked out, and everything conducted in admirable style. "Jim" is sick from the result of the race, and wishes he could go home by the Telegraph."

Now contrast this fair owning up of defeat by one far more deeply interested than any one about the [illegible] with the [illegible] of the Herald [illegible] to vote who has not paid the tax [illegible]

Letter from Gen. Stringfellow—A Strangely-worded Document—The Lie given, &c.

[illegible]

Mr. Editor: In the St. Joseph [illegible] letter from Gen. Stringfellow [illegible] Wednesday, purportedly a reply to a letter from Mr. Wentworth to certain citizens of Kansas [illegible] State. He avowed object to be to defeat the election of James S. Rollins to the office of Governor of Missouri, and his letter should be read in full, which, published, as it was, too late to be answered, and circulated in some of the counties of Missouri through the instrumentality of a corrupt and venal press.

My purpose is not to complain of harsh treatment, the cause of his favorite, nor can I, now that the election is over, be suspected of a purpose to serve any candidate or party. The purpose for which I use the columns of your column is alone to reply a series of foul slanders, to expose base lies to the contempt of all good men.

In this publication, misnamed "a letter," is the paragraph

"Wm. H. STRINGFELLOW, ATCHISON and Amos, and the notorious L

made to my partner, Mr. Abell, or to any Stringfellow, a base and wilful falsehood.

Without recognizing the right of Warren Woodson, his backers, or any one else, to make me, or my partner or associates, or to question the propriety of my selection, for my own gratification I will say, [illegible] "Stringfellow, Abell and Lane [illegible]" [illegible] If Abell ever met him, he certainly never spoke to him; while Dr. Stringfellow, who knew him some years since, has seen him but one time since the disturbances [illegible] during the past year.

To gratify the apparent interest evinced by Woodson, Rollins and their associates, in the private as well as public acts of the "Stringfellows," I will give the occasion and result of that interview.

Some time in the Spring, or April last, Lane, with several companions, called at the residence of Dr. Stringfellow, near the town of Atchison, about the usual hour for dinner, and the Doctor being in town, they requested that he should be sent for. On his arrival, he [illegible] asked Lane if he was not afraid that he might be [illegible] found there? Lane replied that he always felt safe when under the protection of a gentleman. Lane then stated that he was making a location on the Missouri River, and intimated that he could make it to the advantage of any town to let him have an interest. Dr. S. at once informed him that he could get an interest in Atchison in but one way, the only way in which any one could acquire an interest in the town, by purchasing the property with money. These terms did not suit him, and he went his way, and instead of being a "partner in trade" with Abell, or any Stringfellow, he does not to this day, nor has he ever owned a dollar's worth of property in Atchison, or any other town in which Mr. Abell or any Stringfellow was interested, so far as I can ascertain.

I should add that Dr. Stringfellow did not drive Lane and his companions from his house, but invited them to stay and get their dinner as any gentleman would have done, strange as it may seem to Woodson and Rollins. So much for this class of charges. In making the foregoing exposé, I must not be regarded as admitting the right of any man, for political or other purpose, to dictate who shall be my associates, or to whom I shall sell my property. Such a pretence would be deeply ridiculous and impertinent. I have here is clear to show "how this world is addicted to lying."

But Warren Woodson prefers another charge of a different character. It is, "that Stringfellow, Atchison, Abell and the notorious Lane," are growing fat in their purses and persons by speculating in town sites, eating roasted turkeys and drinking champagne with the money sent there from Missouri and elsewhere to make Kansas a Slave State, and refusing to render an account, although demanded, as to how they have disbursed the funds."

I have no defence to make for Lane, but doubt not he can satisfy this associate of his friends Blair, Brown and Robinson, that he has never misapplied the "funds sent from Missouri and elsewhere, to make Kansas a Slave State." I confess this is the first intimation I had received that any such funds had ever been sent to Lane! It must be that Woodson and his associates, who are so actively cooperating to effect Lane's boasted purpose to abolish Slavery in Missouri, have forwarded their contributions to him, as I have never heard of their sending any fund to any one else. If so, it is not unlikely that Lane has not applied them to making Kansas a Slave State!

I leave Gen. Atchison, too, to notice this charge in his own way. So far, however, as it relates to Abell or any Stringfellow, I denounce it, in every particular, a wilful, deliberate, and unmitigated falsehood.

Without the folly of pretending that my account of the expenditures of the money "sent to make Kansas a Slave State," could be given which would be satisfactory to those who never contributed a dollar, but who heretofore were and now are with Blair and Brown, associated in denouncing every act of those who have labored so hard to make Kansas a Slave State. I will say it is a lie, that Abell or any Stringfellow ever appropriated a dollar of any such money to their private use. It is a lie that Abell or any Stringfellow ever refused to render an account of the expenditures of any such money to any one who has any right to call for such an account.

While I deny the right of Warren Woodson to demand any explanation or account, I will make a statement to gratify the curiosity of all such anxious inquirers, and will then submit him a proposition. Of the enormous sums sent from Missouri and elsewhere, to make Kansas a Slave State, on which Abell and the Stringfellows have grown fat in purse and person, Dr. Stringfellow has received not one cent. I have received about one hundred and thirty dollars, and Mr. Abell the sum of eighteen hundred dollars. I now make to Woodson a proposition. I agree to pay him five times the amount contributed by him towards making Kansas a Slave State, if I do not prove that my partner Abell and myself, though poor when compared with the official ill-gotten gains of Warren Woodson, have paid out and expended towards that purpose three times the amount received by us "to aid in making Kansas a Slave State." And if I do not further prove that we have each expended ten times the amount contributed by him, or Jas. S. Rollins, provided that I make such proof, he shall refund to us the amount paid out by us. He must, however, give good security, for I would not trust a man who has shown himself so utterly destitute of truth. I pledge myself further, that our witnesses shall all be Americans in good standing in the border, and his son-in-law, Jas. H. Moss, who is a gentleman, shall be the first called to the stand.

What I have said I intend to apply, not only to Warren Woodson, but to each and every other who has made or circulated like charges.

I make no apology for calling a lie a lie, because I do not hold its author entitled to the courtesy of a milder term. I have extended this to be full and final; it is the first and will be the last notice I shall take in this way of any such miserable falsehoods.

I have solicited the use of your columns, Mr. Editor, not only because of your widely extended circulation, but because here, where we are known, no notice of these infamous slanderers is necessary. It would, I fear, be too much to ask other papers, disposed to do justice, to give this a place in their columns.

Yours truly, B. F. STRINGFELLOW.

KANSAS AND SLAVERY.

Movements and Sentiments of the Pro-Slavery Propaganda.

The Charleston *Mercury* publishes the following letter from Col. Alpheus Baker, inclosing others from D. R. Atchison, upon the subject of making Kansas a Slave State. They are interesting from the light they throw upon political movements in Kansas —the action of Gov. Walker, &c.:

Eufaula, Ala., August 8, 1857.

To the Editors of the Charleston Mercury:

Gentlemen: I received, this morning, from Gen. Atchison, letters from which I make for publication the following extracts, shedding light upon the real position and hopes of Southern men in Kansas, refuting the slander now widely circulated that our leaders there have abandoned the struggle for the rights of the South, and properly characterizing the base suspicions which have been whispered in some quarters, even against the Executive Committee whom I had the honor lately to represent before the people of the South, and South Carolina especially, in their appeal for pecuniary aid.

Very truly and respectfully,

ALPHEUS BAKER.

Clinton Co., Monday, July 27, 1857.

Col. A. Baker—*Dear Sir:* A week or two since I received a letter from you to Colonels Buford and Boone. You have nobly discharged the trust we have imposed on you. You have laboriously, eloquently and energetically done your duty to the South; all this you have done, and every true and honest southern man must, sooner or later, acknowledge it and thank you in his heart for it. Your mission was a difficult one, and you have been misconstrued by some, and wantonly slandered by others. Yet, if it is any consolation to you, you must know that in this you stand not alone. Indeed, every man who has taken an open and manly part in defense of Southern rights has encountered the abuse of the North, and, what is still worse, the sneers and detraction of Southern men. The most ready weapon which comes to the hand of a mean man in the South is that the end we have in view is not the rights and interests of the Slave States, *but our own.* They insinuate that the money raised in the South is to be appropriated to the use of Atchison, Buford, Russell, Boone, Stringfellow, &c. Now, every intelligent man who uses such weapons is a *liar* and is conscious of being so when he circulates or publishes such a charge; and try him in any emergency, when the South shall stand in need of all her sons, and he will prove himself a coward, or a traitor, or both.

I see that not even thunder and lightning will arouse the South. *I doubt whether an earthquake—a moral and political earthquake, shaking the institution of Slavery to the earth, and bringing ruin upon the whole South would arouse her to action.* In a word, my only hopes for Kansas are *in the border counties of Missouri*; and, by the by, any one of the counties I could mention have expended more money than any one State of the whole South in the cause. The Executive Committee for Kansas Territory will have a meeting on the 18th of this month, for consultation, when you shall hear from us.

If the South would but do half her duty, Kansas would be a Slave State; and I hope we will be able to effect that object, notwithstanding the apathy of the Slave States and the energy of the Free States, and all the open or secret efforts of the officers of the Federal Government. Yours, truly,

(Signed.) D. R. ATCHISON.

In a letter to me of the 20th July, disheartened by the indifference of the South to their appeals for assistance, and more deeply wounded by unjust charges against some of the best and truest of her friends in Kansas who have ruined themselves in her service, he says despondingly:

At times I have almost come to the conclusion to curse Kansas and quit the cause of the South. It is hard for a man to devote all his time and energies and money to a cause, and receive nothing but abuse and slander in return from those who should sustain and coöperate with him; and to be the object of suspicion even to good men is worse than all. Yet, in defiance of all this I will not abandon our cause so long as there is the shadow of a chance for success, and this is the determination of most of our friends in Kansas and Missouri. Our cause is not a hopeless one. We always have had, up to the 1st of March last, a majority of friends in Kansas, and I believe we still have. I will give you my reasons for still thinking so. The registered voters amount to near ten thousand, and this registry was made last Winter and Spring, and at least *nine tenths of those voters are Pro-Slavery* men, for the Abolitionists refused, as a general thing, to register their names, and the reason for their refusal was, in my opinion, that they were in a small minority. It was not to preserve their consistency, for Abolitionists are consistent in nothing except villainy. Now, if our delegates to the Convention shall refer the Constitution to the registered voters for ratification or rejection, then we will ratify the Constitution. If it is to be referred, as Governor Walker says, to all the people who shall be in the Territory on the day of voting, then we *must and will* have a majority at the polls on that day. If the South would but make one speedy and united effort, all would be safe. If Walker's plan, however, prevails, it will give us infinite trouble, but it will also give the Abolitionists more. Walker has done us and our cause more injury than Hale, Chase or any other Abolitionist could have done; yet, I repeat, I do not despair. One more effort! It is the last we can make, and we will succeed.

I am happy to find that Walker is fully understood at the South. A great many Southern men have gone to Kansas this Summer, and many more will go from this region. We do not give it up. I regret that I cannot devote my whole time to our Kansas affairs in this crisis. Now is the time for the South to act.

Yours, truly,

(Signed) D. R. ATCHISON.

PROSPECTS OF THE PRO-SLAVERY PARTY—THEIR ONLY REMAINING CHANCE.

From the (Richmond, Va.) South.

Atchison, Sunday, Aug. 2, 1857.

To the Editor of The South:

The apparent want of accurate information on the part of such reliable Southern journals as *The South*, in reference to the position of the Pro-Slavery Party in this Territory, makes me presume to furnish you with a statement of their situation. * * *

The Convention to form a State Constitution will meet in September next. They are unanimously Pro-Slavery. The question at issue is, shall the Constitution be submitted? *I hope not.* I believe not. Nothing save official patronage brought to bear on the weak-backed members can make a submission pass. The talent of the Convention, and I am satisfied the members, too, is against a submission.

If so decided, the question will come up in Congress, shall Kansas be admitted with a Slave Constitution without reference? *It is the best we can do; it is all we can do.* Will the South stand up to us, or will the Union-Saving Compromisers send it back for ratification? Let the South prepare herself for that question. *If she backs down, Kansas is lost—and the doom of the South is written, fearfully distinct in letters of blood upon the wall. Missouri thus encompassed, would hold out but a few years in a continuous struggle—Kentucky, Virginia, Maryland and Texas will have the battle on their own borders.*

Admit us, and we have no fear but that it will, for all time to come, remain a Slave State. Missouri will be strengthened, Utah and New-Mexico, and perhaps Oregon, will apply for admission and be Slave States. Northern Texas will be safe; the equilibrium of the North and South restored.

Assuredly, should the Democratic party (who in this Territory are almost to a man, Pro-Slavery,) carry the October elections, there can be no reasonable objection to our admission, North or South. In any event, let public opinion be prepared, for the issue is at hand.

Nothing that I can see ahead can prevent it. The Abolitionists have contemptuously spurned Walker's proposals for a compromise party. He is now engaged in a feint to regain Southern confidence, with United States troops quibbling about the enforcement of some town ordinances in Lawrence, whilst traitors and a treasonable State Government stalk throughout the land. The fight will be transferred from us. We have borne it long enough. Let the battle be in the halls of the Congress of the United States. Let it be decided this Congress. Delay is death to us. If our friends in Congress do not do their part, it is folly for us to contend.

I have written this as a private letter, *not to be published*, to give you the feeling of the party identified with you in Kansas. I have written thus unreservedly because I have an abiding faith that when the great battle comes on to be fought, your sword will not be sheathed, but ready as ever to do service for the right.

I am Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant, X. Y. Z.

RELATION OF PARTY NECESSITIES TO THE QUESTION OF SLAVERY.

From the South, (Editorial,) Aug. 14.

* * Gov. Walker's deliberate purpose *is to make Kansas a Free State.* To that end all his official acts have tended. He has openly declared the object and pretext of his policy. The adoption of a Slavery Constitution, and the admission of Kansas as a Slave State, he says, will jeopardize the success of the Democratic Party in 1860. The South must, therefore, relinquish all hope of Kansas, in order to prevent the election of a Black Republican President. To fortify against the remote possibility of such an event, *Kansas must be sacrificed to propitiate the Anti-Slavery wrath of the North.* Who would have dared to preach that doctrine to Southern ears six months ago? If it were really so—if the admission of Kansas as a Slave State would undoubtedly [illegible] of William H. Seward, [illegible] Abolitionist, yet what Southern [illegible] an instant in determining [illegible] If Abolitionism cannot be appeased in any other way than by a full satisfaction of [illegible] the territories of the Union, then let the worst come. The South will not surrender a single practical advantage for the empty glory of a miserable party triumph. Of tenfold more importance to us is the possession of Kansas, than the election to the Presidency of such a *National Democrat* as Robert J. Walker.

It is time the people of the South were looking this subject fully in the face. Already it is a settled conviction that no man of any party south of Mason and Dixon can be elected President. Now we are told, that Black Republicanism must triumph, unless the South quits all claim upon the territories. If this be so, *what have we gained by the repeal of the Missouri restriction?* The necessity of "preserving the Union" is stronger than the necessity of preserving the equality of the South. Concession is still the cry, and the South, it seems, is ready to yield everything for Union.

From New-Mexico.

Correspondence St. Louis Republican

Independence, Friday, Aug. 7, 1857.

The semi-monthly Santa-Fé mail reached here this morning bringing us but little news of interest. Baird and Otero, candidates for Delegates to Congress, are busily at work, each endeavoring to place themselves in a favorable light before the people. The impression seems to be that Otero will be returned. Mr. Larkin, of St. Louis; Alexander and wife, Humphreys and wife, of Kentucky; Collins and wife, of St. Louis; and T. S. Bancroft, of New-Madrid, reached the country in safety and good health. Many of the trains also had arrived with unprecedented dispatch. Everything favored their travel —plenty of grass and water.

Col. John Walker, Indian Agent for Southern Apaches and others in Gadsden's purchase, left for his place of destination, accompanied by Carson as his interpreter.

At a special term of the District Court, Judge Backus, presiding, Jas. B. Sumner was convicted of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hung on the 17th.

From a reliable source I learn that the Cheyenne Indians are about to be troublesome. They would not receive their presents from the Agent, but said they intended to have them at any rate. The Agent remained, despite of Mr. Bent's advice, hoping to make a treaty, but he says there is no hope of that, as they assert they can make more by stealing, and have now a large lot of mules and oxen taken from trains. Bent leaves his fort with all his stock, intending to abandon the post. Booth and Allison are trading successfully with the Camanches, Arapahoes and other tribes. The Pawnees threaten them with vengeance and intend to practice hostilities also to take revenge for one of their number killed by the Camanches last winter near Allison & Booth's trading post.

The Boston Relief and Southern [illegible] Company.—This Boston Company, which has sent two great expeditions out; one at [illegible] [illegible] at their office, Kilby-street. Reporters were not admitted, but a correspondent of the *Ledger* says that the chief subject of discourse was the project to raise a sum not exceeding $150,000 for the wants of the Company, pledging its assets, and 50 per cent. of the net profits of the two expeditions now [illegible] Votes sanctioning the project were passed at a meeting held August 4, when only two-fifths of the stock were represented, on which about $17,000 was [illegible] At an adjourned meeting on the 13th there [illegible] present, but a strong opposition was [illegible] to the borrowing plan, on the ground that the pressing wants of the Company can be [illegible] in a more economical manner than by giving [illegible] [illegible]. Finally a motion to adjourn [illegible] was carried, when the subject will again come up for consideration.—*Boston Post.*

Rev. Dudley A. Tyng's Successor in Philadelphia.—The Church of the Epiphany at Philadelphia has procured a new pastor, Rev. W. O. Prentiss, of South Carolina, in the room of Dr. Tyng, who was dismissed last Fall, for preaching against Slavery. The Rev. gentleman who takes the place of Dr. Tyng, according to one of our exchanges, is a slaveholder from a district which, by the census of 1850, contains a white population of 7,403, and a slave population of [illegible]. Among the whites there are 723 who cannot read or write.

A Testimonial to Miss Mitchell.—The fame of our talented country-woman, Miss Maria Mitchell, of Nantucket, has spread far and wide. It is proposed to present her a testimonial. An observatory on Nantucket Island is for sale on favorable terms, and a project is on foot for its purchase, to be presented to her. The sum needed is $3,000, of which more than a third has been raised by ladies in Philadelphia and its neighborhood. Miss Mitchell is now in Europe.

Accident.—A carman, named Owen [illegible] was thrown from his cart on Hudson-avenue, Brooklyn, on Friday, when one wheel passed over his body, inflicting serious injuries. He was taken to the Hospital.

THE STREET COMMISSION.

Conover Decided to be Guilty of Contempt.

His Punishment to be Appointed To-Day.

The Injunction Continued Against all the Parties Except D. D. Field.

TWO DECISIONS FROM JUDGE INGRAHAM.

In the matter of the injunction against Conover and others, the Judge proceeded to deliver the following decision:

The Mayor, &c., of New-York vs. Conover and others.—The plaintiffs, on filing their complaint, obtained an order for a temporary injunction, restraining the defendants, Conover and Willett, from removing the books and papers from the Street Commissioner's office, and from interfering therewith, and Devlin from delivering the same to Conover, or any one on his behalf, and an order for the defendants to show cause why such injunction should not be continued. The complaint showed that the books and papers referred to were the exclusive property of the plaintiffs. That Taylor, who was Street Commissioner, died, and that upon his death the Deputy Street Commissioner, Turner, acted in his place, and while so acting had the charge of such books and papers. That Devlin was appointed by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, and entered upon the duties of the office, and was in possession of such books and papers, and as such officer was recognized by the plaintiffs. That the defendant, Conover, claiming to be Street Commissioner, had commenced proceedings against Devlin to obtain possession of such books, &c., and that the Judge before whom the proceedings were pending had made an order that Devlin deliver over the same to Conover; that warrants were about to be issued to enforce such order. That the seizure and removal of such books, &c., would be a serious interruption of the business of the department, and greatly impede the performance of its duties by the Corporation to the public, and might involve the plaintiffs in liabilities and litigation. That the books, &c., were valuable, and the plaintiffs required the constant use of them to enable them to perform their corporate duties, and that no damage could be assessed which would form an adequate compensation for the injury occasioned by the taking. The complaint asks for an injunction restraining the defendants from taking the said books, &c. Considerable discussion has taken place as to the time when this injunction was allowed. A previous injunction had been applied for and obtained during the previous week, which was returned to me and cancelled on the supposition, as the counsel stated, that the allowance of the *certiorari* rendered its use unnecessary. Afterward the second complaint was submitted to me and a new injunction asked for, which was signed on the day on which it bears date. The complaint contains the statement in regard to the *certiorari* which rendered the injunction necessary for the protection of the plaintiff's interests. That statement was, that the warrants were about to be issued and the property delivered to Conover, notwithstanding the allowance of the *certiorari*. Upon such application everything contained in the injunction which could be construed as relating to the proceedings before the Court or Mr. Justice Peabody was stricken out and the order of injunction solely directed to the defendant for the express purpose of avoiding any order which could in any way be construed as applying to that Judge, or to his action, in the proceeding before him. It has, however, been the custom of Courts of equity, both in England and this country, to stay proceedings in another Court by injunction. The books are full of cases of this character, and the right to do so has never been questioned. With much more propriety might such an order be made in regard to proceedings pending before a magistrate out of Court, who, in the capacity in which he was acting, had no equity powers and could not grant the relief which was asked for. The right of the plaintiffs, upon the state of facts disclosed in the complaint, appeared to me to be clear, and entitling them to the relief sought. Is there anything in the defendant's affidavits changing that view of the plaintiffs' claims? The property is averred to be the exclusive property of the plaintiffs, and this is not denied, other than by an allegation of the defendant that he is advised and believes the books, &c., are not the exclusive property of the plaintiffs, but are public records, which the plaintiffs have no right to take from the custody of the Street Commissioner. The defendant also asserts the right to the office, and he denies any right on the part of Devlin to execute the duties of the office. I am bound, on these papers, to assume that the books are the property of the plaintiffs. This fact is positively sworn to on their behalf, while the denial of it is merely on advice and belief. If I am allowed to inquire beyond the papers, I think there can be no doubt that very many of the books and papers in the Street Commissioner's office are the exclusive property of the plaintiffs, paid out of the Treasury, and not by assessment, while a great mass of the books and papers are necessary for the collection of moneys due to the City, the loss of which would occasion great, if not irreparable pecuniary damage to the public interests. [illegible] [illegible] valid, and conferred no right thereto. It is said that the contemplated act of taking possession of the books by Conover was a mere act of trespass, and as such equity did not interfere, but that the party in possession had a right to resist by force and protect that right. In ordinary cases of trespass such is correct. Equity does not, and ought not, to interfere to prevent every trespass in regard to personal property between individuals, when the matter in controversy is small in amount, or can be paid for by damages in an action for that trespass. But I do not consider that rule as applicable even to a case of a contemplated trespass where the injury would be great, where the property was of peculiar value and the damages such that they could not be compensated for by any remedy at law. In Jeremie vs. Ross, 7 John. ch. Rep., p. 315, the Chancellor says: "In ordinary cases the remedy of trespass has been found amply sufficient for the protection of property, and I do not think it advisable to introduce the chancery remedy as its substitute, except in strong and aggravated instances, where the mischief is remediless." Again, he says: "I do not know of a case where an injunction has been granted merely because the defendant was a trespasser, without showing that the property was of peculiar value and could not admit of due recompense. In ordinary cases the damages assessed by a Jury will be adequate for a check and for a recompense." In Erpstein vs. Berg and others, 13 Howard, p. 91, Judge Davies granted an injunction to restrain the sale of some furniture in the defendant's possession, and upon an argument refused to vacate it. We are told that this being a mere trespass the plaintiffs should be left to a remedy by law [illegible] defend their possession by force. I have already suggested one reason why an action at law is no remedy. The value of these books and papers to the City cannot be estimated. The large amounts due [illegible] on assessments, the evidence for which is only to be found in them, the liens which exist on real estate for assessments and the evidence of sales of land for a long period back, the records of which are to be found only here; the regulations of the streets in the City, and various other matters to which it is now unnecessary to refer, conclusively establish the great value of these books and papers to the plaintiffs pecuniarily as well as to the public as containing evidence affecting the real estate of this City to a very great extent. The complaint also shows that the removal of them from the office would greatly impede the public business, and that no adequate compensation could be obtained for their loss or destruction. Then the plaintiffs are called upon under such circumstances, either to resort to an action at law for damages, or to resist the taking of them by force, I cannot concede to. It is apparent, from what has already been stated, that an action at law would give no adequate remedy. As to the propriety of compelling the plaintiffs to resort to force to defend their possession, instead of asking the aid of the Court, I think there can be no hesitation. Judge Roosevelt says, in the opinion delivered by him, "The plaintiffs being, as they allege, in possession, can defend themselves in the ordinary course of law against any illegal disturbance. They can resort to the criminal magistrate, or to the Sheriff or his deputies, if they are right. Again, if the books are the private property of the plaintiffs, they must be protected by the same means, remedial or preventive, as apply to cases of assault and battery, and other threatened trespasses of a like nature." I can hardly suppose that learned Justice intended to be understood as recommending the plaintiffs to resort to open violence in order to retain the possession of this property. Resort by the ordinary forms of law would be inadequate, and I should be very unwilling to hold that the public authorities would be justified in involving the City in disturbances such as have already taken place in regard to the possession of this office. We have already seen the effects of such attempted employment of force in the maintenance of rights, either supposed or real, and where the evils complained of can be remedied by the simple mandate of a Court, quietly and peaceably issued and enforced, in a case involving interests as important as are embraced in this property, I think there should be no hesitation as to the course to be adopted. It is also objected that this injunction is an interference with the decision of another tribunal. That decision was made between other parties. The plaintiffs had no right to defend their possession there. It could not have been brought in issue. They not being parties, have no right of reviewing the decision of the magistrate, and they are in no way bound by that decision. It would be injustice to say to a party claiming property which is conceded to belong to him the right of a third person to this property has been decided by a magistrate in a proceeding between him and others, and therefore you can have no protection from the courts. The case presents this state of facts:—The plaintiffs claiming to be the owners of property of great value, the loss or destruction of which could not be repaired, and for which no adequate remedy can be obtained, asks from a Court of Equity an order of injunction to prevent the defendant from taking that property from the place in which they have been deposited and from their possession and control. I see no reason why such relief should not be granted under the circumstances stated in the complaint. There is no question yet remaining to which I have not yet referred. It is as to the answer which the defendants set up to the granting of this motion by reason of the alleged adjudication of Judge Roosevelt of the same question before him on the complaint filed in the Supreme Court praying for a similar injunction. That such a petition of renewing an application to one Court after it has been denied in another is wrong, and should not be sanctioned, is undoubtedly correct even if the first action is subsequently discontinued, although in the ordinary conducting of legal proceedings, such a rule does not always prevail. A party may bring an action in one Court and may fail in making out a case to entitle him to judgment, and such failure is not of course a bar to a second suit. But on motions for injunctions, if the complaint in the second action bears other facts not in existence at the time the first motion was made, the decision on the first motion forms no bar to the subsequent one.

The complaint submitted to Judge Roosevelt only set forth the title to the books and papers. The application of Devlin as Street Commissioner, and the threats of defendant Conover to remove the books from the office—under such a state of facts without reference to extrinsic matters the application might well have been denied and the supposition entertained that the Street Commissioner was perfectly able to protect the books and papers in the office, without the aid of a court of law or equity. In the complaint submitted to me, the plaintiffs show in addition that Conover is claiming to be Street Commissioner under an appointment which they have refused to recognize. That he has commenced proceedings for obtaining from Devlin the possession of this property, and that the magistrate before whom such proceeding is pending, has made an order for the delivery of the books to the defendant, that the warrant therefore is about to be delivered to the defendant, without the Sheriff execution, and that such seizure would expose them to being involved in liabilities and litigations. The rule as to second applications of this character is, that where new facts are stated in a supplemental bill, a fresh injunction might be awarded even though a former injunction had been dissolved upon the merits—and the same rule applies to a new action if the former one is discontinued. Travers vs. Stafford, 260, 19. Lingham vs. Twole, 1 Aug., 189— Fanning vs. Dunham, 4 J. Ch. R. 35. In Livingston vs. Gibbons, 4 J. Ch. rep. 257, the chancellor denied a motion to renew an injunction which had been dissolved because the plaintiff had consented thereto, at the same time he says, "I mean only to say that upon this motion without any new and special reasons not existing when the injunction was dissolved, I shall not consent to renew the injunction." In Cummins vs. Bennett, 8 p. 78, Chancellor Walworth says, "If the complainant had any grounds to justify the issuing of a new writ, he should have discontinued the first suit and paid the costs, and then have applied to the court before which the second bill was filed for such new injunction." A case very much in point may be found in 9 Gill and Johnson, p. 215, Wood vs. Bruce. In this case a bill had been filed, and an injunction obtained, which was afterwards dissolved by the Chancellor. Some time afterwards an application was made to another Court, on a new bill, and a new injunction obtained. On motion, the Chancellor dissolved the second injunction, on the ground that the cause of action was the same. The plaintiff appealed, and on such appeal the order of the Chancellor dissolving the second injunction was reversed. The Court, in their opinion, say, "The question is whether the case made by the first and by the second bills are identical. Between the dismissal of the first and the institution of the second suit a litigation had commenced in a Court of law which in its event might deprive the complainant of his property. For anything which appeared in the first bill, the complainant might never have been in any manner disturbed in his possession. The claims there set up might never be attempted to be enforced in the proper tribunal." The reasoning in that case is very appropriate to the one under consideration. The complaint submitted to Judge Roosevelt only suggested as the reason for the injunction the threat of the defendant to take the books, &c. For aught that appeared therein, that threat might never have been carried into execution. Since the institution of that action a litigation before a magistrate has sprung up, which was about to deprive the plaintiffs of their property against their will and to which they were not even parties. They have no adequate means to prevent the injury but by a resort to a court of equity. Another reason given for the dismissal of that complaint was, that Conover if Street Commissioner, could be removed by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen. Such removal, however, can only be for cause, if that section is applicable to the present tenure of office, and affords no answer in a case where the plaintiffs refuse to recognize the right of the defendant at all to the office. The reasons given for continuing the injunction against Conover apply to those defendants who have since been made parties by a supplemental complaint, and have interfered with the property. Mr. Field, the counsel for Conover, is included as a defendant. Of the propriety of such a course, where nothing else is alleged against him than the prosecution of the business of his clients, I entertain much doubt. It is not necessary to the protection of the plaintiff's rights, and its effect is to make advocates or parties where they should have no personal interest. I have looked over the evidence in this case, but do not find that the defendant Field has done anything except what falls strictly within his province as counsel. His course in regard to the injunction was not to be approved; but that furnishes no reason for continuing the injunction against him. The injunction is continued against all of the defendants except the defendant Field, and as to him it is dissolved.

Decision in the [illegible] Case.

[illegible] contempt in disobeying an injunction issued out of this Court. The plaintiffs filed their complaint originally against Conover, Willett, and Devlin, and obtained an injunction against them, restraining the defendants, Conover and Willett, from removing or causing to be removed, the books, maps, records, documents, and other papers in the complaint mentioned, from the places where they were, and from interfering with the same in any matter or way whatever, and restraining Devlin from delivering the same property to Conover or any person claiming the same for him. The complaint averred that the property referred to was the books, maps, records, documents, and other papers connected with the Street Commissioner's Department, and are the exclusive property of the plaintiffs. That Devlin had been appointed Street Commissioner by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, and had possession of such books and papers in the Street Commissioner's office. It also sets out the claim of Conover to the office, and the contemplated seizure of the books and papers by means of the proceedings before Mr. Justice Peabody. At the time of serving the injunction, the parties and their counsel were in attendance before that judge, who was about to issue the warrant for the arrest of Devlin and the search-warrant for the books and papers under the proceedings before him. These proceedings were founded on the petition of Conover, and were conducted for the purpose of obtaining for him the possession of the books and papers. Immediately after the warrants were signed by the judge, the injunction was served upon the defendant Conover with copies of the papers on which it was obtained. At the same time the warrant was placed in the hands of one of the defendant's counsel, and then delivered to the constable who proceeded forthwith to execute it. In so doing, a part of the books and papers were brought from the Street Commissioner's office, and placed in the room of the Supreme Court. Conover immediately thereafter proceeded to the Street Commissioner's office, and according to the testimony of Turner, with violence, but, as stated in his own affidavit, without any violence, took possession of the rooms where the residue of the books and papers were, and kept the possession and control of such rooms to the present time. The plaintiffs contend that the defendant violated the injunction both in causing the portion of the books to be brought from the Street Commissioner's office, and also in taking possession and control of the office where the books were hid, excluding therefrom the deputy of Devlin, after Devlin had been arrested and taken to prison. A serious difference has taken place between the witnesses as to the precise time when the injunction and other paper were served on the defendants. That difference does not at most extend to a period of more than two or three minutes, but was considered of importance as embracing that particular moment when Mr. Brewer, one of the counsel of Mr. Conover, took the warrant and leaving the court room delivered it to the Constable Farrington for execution. The defendant's counsel insist that the injunction was not served until after Mr. Brewer left the court room. There are other matters, however, disclosed in the investigation which, from the view I entertain of the defendant's conduct, happily relieves me from the necessity of deciding this point. It is conceded that the injunction had been served on the Sheriff some hours, that the defendant, Conover, knew for some days previous that an application had been made for an injunction and was disposed of; that the injunction was served upon Conover in Court after the warrant was issued and before the officer had brought the first parcel of books which he removed; that no measures were taken by him after the service of the injunction to prevent the removal of the books, although it appears from the affidavit of Farrington that after he took one armful of the books to the Supreme Court room, he returned and procured a second armful, which he again returned to the Court. Whatever doubt might exist as to the time of serving the injunction on Conover, there can be no doubt but that it was served and understood before Farrington returned with the second load of books from the office. The obligation of obedience to the order was precisely the same whether it had been served before or after Mr. Brewer had left the court room with the warrant. When it was signed by Judge Peabody. In either event it is conceded that it had been signed by the Judge, and Mr. Conover could just as well have stopped the execution of it after the first load of books had been received as he could, if the injunction had been served before Messrs. Brewer and Farrington first left the court-room. That such was his duty I have no doubt. The proceeding was one [illegible] by himself for the delivery of the books to himself, and was subject to his control. The Judge before whom it was pending could not have proceeded in it except on the application of his counsel, and the execution of the search-warrant could have been suspended by him as easily before the second load of books was brought as afterwards. The fact shows that he had entire control over the execution of the warrant, because he did stay proceedings after the return of Farrington the second time from the Street Commissioner's office. I think, therefore, the evidence shows a clear violation of the injunction after the admitted service on Conover, and that it therefore becomes necessary for me to pass upon the question as to the exact point of time at which such injunction was served. There are facts also in this case which very strongly mark the conduct of the defendant, although they are connected with the conduct of the defendant's agents and counsel rather than himself. The fact of an injunction having been allowed was known to the counsel for some days. The haste with which the warrant was placed in execution after it was signed, the speed used in obtaining the books; the remarks of the counsel in regard to the time in which the books would be brought to the court room, the remarks made in court relative to the injunction, the advice to the officer to disobey the order, because he was not a party to the action, the change in the officer who was to execute the warrant—all show a predetermined course of action to execute the search warrant in evasion of that injunction. Instead of taking measures to delay the execution of the process, as was his duty, both Conover and his counsel were evidently endeavoring to have the warrant executed, and they used for that purpose all the means in their power, until after the officer returned a second time with books from the Street Commissioner's office. Such was not the course which would have been adopted by a party disposed to submit to the order of the court. Nor was the conduct of Mr. Conover subsequently free from an interference with these books and papers. They were in the custody of Devlin, who had been appointed Street Commissioner by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen. Whether that appointment was rightfully made or not, is immaterial on this motion. When Devlin was arrested, Turner, his deputy, was rightfully in possession. Mr. Conover expelled Turner from the office, and consequently from the possession of the books and papers, which his duty required him to guard. From that time the defendant kept the entire control of the office, and with it of the books and papers therein. It is no answer to say he has not touched the books or permitted others to do so. He has assumed the control of them by excluding from the care of them those to whom the constituted authorities committed them. I can see no difference between this interference with them and that of taking possession of the rooms in which they were stacking them up from everybody. Such an act in regard to the property of individuals would be a trespass, for which the owner could recover the full value of the property in damages, and if the law considers such an act to be an interference with another's property, so as to charge the aggressor with its full value, surely it is no harsh construction to say that it violates an order of the Court which prohibited the defendant from any manner of interference with the books and papers of that office. I have no hesitation in coming to the conclusion that the defendant, Conover, has violated the order of injunction served upon him, after its service, and that he should be adjudged guilty of contempt. The defendant's counsel objects to these proceedings that the order of injunction was not properly served. The copy of the papers were served with the order which was certified by the clerk. This is the proper and only mode in which an order made by a Court could be served. The original order was a part of the records of the Court, and no other service could be made than a copy certified by the clerk as a copy of an original order made by the Court. The Code, sec. — provides that the order may be made by the Court or by a Judge. The plaintiffs selected the former mode of proceeding, and their proceedings were regular. Even if there was a technical error in serving the order, the case of The People vs. Sturtevant (5 Selden, p. 278) decides "that with actual notice of the injunction, although there might have occurred some slip in the formal method of bringing it home to the defendant, the defendant had no right to disobey or evade it." The case referred to by the defendant's counsel in G. Howard P. r., p. 426, was on a motion against jurors not parties to the action, and is in no case applicable to this motion. Of the propriety of obedience to the orders of a court, there can be no doubt, and it is not for a party to decide whether such orders should or should not be obeyed; so long as the order remains in force it is his duty to comply with it, and when he assumes to act in disobedience of it, or evade its power by causing acts to be done by his agents, which he is prohibited from doing directly, he is exposed in either case to punishments. And for this purpose it is equally immaterial whether the injunction was properly issued or not. So long as it remained in force the defendant was bound to recognize it as the order of the court which he was bound to respect and obey. Such is the language of the Vice Chancellor in Mott vs Holbein, 2 Edwards ch. r. p. 188. And in Sullivan vs. Judah, 3 page 447, the Chancellor says, although a party is not to be permitted to violate an injunction with impunity, even if it had been erroneously issued and without any sufficient cause to sustain it, yet the Court may take that into consideration in determining the extent of punishments. And in the People vs Spalding, 2, page 329, the Chancellor says: In no case can a defendant be permitted to disobey an injunction regularly issued, whatever may be the final decision of the Court upon the merits of the cause. See also 5 Selden, 278. In the present case, I shall take it for granted that the defendant, acting under the advice of his counsel, might have supposed that he was not actually violating the injunction served upon him; but I cannot adopt any other conclusion than that both he and his counsel were engaged in a deliberate attempt to evade obedience to that order after full knowledge of its contents, and that in so doing, the defendant did actually violate and disobey it. The effects of such disobedience can be remedied by the defendant; the books and papers removed by him or his agents can be returned to the offices, and all the books and papers can be restored to the custody from which they were taken, and by so doing, the defendant would to that extent purge himself from the contempt, and render other punishment except the payment of costs unnecessary. For this purpose, I defer settling the order in this case until Monday of next week. In the meantime, if the defendant cause the possession of the books and papers to be restored to the place and custody in which they were at the time the injunction was served, he may show that fact on Monday by affidavit, and such order will then be made for the payment of costs as shall be deemed proper. The defendant, Conover, is declared to be in contempt, and the attachment will be granted as before stated.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

The following notice was sent down to the United States Circuit Court by Judge Nelson:

Ordered, That a Special Term of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York be holden at the United States Court room, in the City of New-York, on the second Tuesday (8th) of September next, at 12 o'clock M. of the same day, in pursuance of power conferred by the Act of Congress. Motions for injunctions will be first heard.

SAMUEL NELSON.

Cooperstown, Aug. 13, 1857.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

OLD HAYS' PORTRAIT.

The People ex rel the Mayor, &c. vs. Meech.—This was an alternative *mandamus* to compel Justice Meech to approve of an undertaking on an appeal from Meech's decision in the case of Charles Hawkins vs. The Mayor, &c.

The order to show cause was returnable on Friday, but after considerable discussion it was postponed until Thursday.

The point of interest in this matter is, that the appeal sought for is on the decision of Judge Meech in favor of Hawkins, who obtained the execution which led to the seizure and subsequent sale of the portrait of Old Hays, the thief-taker.

A $500,000 Law Suit.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Chambers.

Before Judge Daly.

Rodman M. Price vs. Squire P. Derwey, Theodore Payne, Edmund Scott, and Erasmus D. Keyes.—On the 20th of June, Messrs. Cummins, Alexander and Green, attorneys for Ex Governor Price, the plaintiff, obtained a warrant of arrest against the defendant, Squire P. Derwey, who was arrested and held to bail in $25,000.

On 4th August, Judge Davies granted a warrant of arrest in $25,000 each against the defendants, Scott and Keyes—Scott was arrested and committed to Eldridge-street jail for want of bail.

On the 5th of August, Mr. Devlin moved to vacate the order of arrest against Scott, on the ground of alleged defect in the undertaking, which, after argument by Messrs. Devlin and Doyle for the defendant, and by Mr. Ashell Green for the plaintiff, was denied by Judge Davies.

On the 7th of August, Judge Brady, of the Common Pleas, granted a writ of *habeas corpus*, returnable August 15, the petitioner averring that he was held illegally.

The following is the substance of the affidavit on which the order of arrest was granted:

The plaintiff avers that he owned a large property in real estate in San Francisco, [illegible] [illegible] per month. That when he left California in 1851, he appointed the defendant, Keyes, his business agent, by a written power of attorney, which contained no power of substitution. That in 1855, Keyes came to the Atlantic coast, and informed the plaintiff that he had left defendant, Scott, in charge of the property, and desired a power to be sent to him, which, after some hesitation, was granted, for a short period, without any revocation of the previous power to Keyes. That previously to Keyes' return, it was agreed that he should remain [illegible]; the matter was fully talked over, the form of a power of attorney was fixed upon, and special instructions as to the management of the property were given, among which one distinctly forbidding Keyes to part with the property, except in small parcels, if at all; but that the power of attorney was not completed in season for Keyes to take it, but was mailed to him within a week after his departure.

That within less than a week after his arrival in California, Keys did, as the deponent is informed and believes conspired with the other defendants to defraud the plaintiff, by obtaining a conveyance of the San Francisco property from Scott, for the nominal consideration of $124,000, or thereabouts, of which purchase money the plaintiff has never received a cent, the whole amount having, as it is represented, been paid to mortgagees and creditors. That the deponent is informed by many residents of San Francisco, that this sale, which he has never ratified, is the result of a fraudulent combination among the defendants, and that they realized a profit out of it of $300,000.

That the property was worth at the time of the sale over half a million of dollars, and was distributed in various parts of the City, so that they were dissimilar in character as well as location. That the defendant Scott, himself admitted in conversation with one Aristides Welch, who was afterwards offered a consideration to [illegible] by selling the property by the lot, the plaintiff's debts might all have been paid, and a large surplus left.

The plaintiff computes his damages at $500,000.

Samuel Ward, a former partner of the plaintiff, corroborates the [illegible] davit as to the value of the property and the sale [illegible] [illegible] that the property sold for $125,000, less certain commissions paid to several of the defendants, though worth fully $500,000, and though the purchasers in six weeks realized $120,000 profit.

A. A. Delover, late merchant of San Francisco, in his affidavit estimated the value of the property at between $400 and $500,000, and essentially corroborates the statements of the other deponents.

The matter is now before Judge Daly on the return of the writ granted by Judge Brady. The case has been argued, and the decision will be rendered on Tuesday.

The Injunction upon Miller and Curtis.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I observed in your paper of Saturday morning a notice of an injunction served upon the petition of Messrs. Rice, Kendall & Co., of Boston, upon the late firm of Miller & Curtis, which suspended payment a few days since.

The petition for an injunction under such circumstances is, of course, an imputation of intended fraud.

The facts in the case, I have reason to know, are as follows:

The late firm of Miller & Co., consisting of Messrs. Miller, Curtis & Olmstead, purchased the stock and assumed the liabilities of the late firms of Dix, Edwards & Co. and Miller & Holman, about the 1st of May, 1857.

On the first of June the copartnership of Miller & Curtis was formed, consisting of Messrs. Miller and Curtis as general partners, and Mr. F. G. Shaw as special partner. To that concern the general partners contributed their interest in the business of Miller & Company, and the special partner contributed ten thousand dollars in cash.

The terms of the new partnership were communicated by letter to Messrs. Rice, Kendall & Co., so that in their subsequent transactions with Miller & Curtis they proceeded upon the assumption that Mr. Shaw was a partner to the extent, only, of his capital invested, as they were aware that he had no connection whatever with the previous firm of Miller & Company.

Upon the suspension of Miller & Curtis, there seemed reason to believe that, by the omission of an advertisement, the insertion of which had been undertaken by the Deputy Clerk of the Court, the special partner might be held as general partner.

Thereupon Rice, Kendall & Co., claim that the firm of Miller & Curtis are liable for all the debts of Miller & Co., and, knowing all the other parties to be insolvent, attempt to hold Mr. Shaw for the satisfaction of obligations contracted by a firm with which they knew he had no connection.

On the other hand, Mr. Shaw claims that if, by this omission, he is made a general partner, it is only for the liabilities of Miller & Curtis, and that that firm is entitled to the assets of Miller & Co., so far as they have paid for them; and may, so far, justly appropriate them to the satisfaction of their creditors.

The object of the injunction, which, as I said, under the circumstances, imputes contemplated fraud, is to restrain Miller & Curtis from this appropriation, in the hope that the law may ultimately compel Mr. Shaw to pay a large sum of money, for which the petitioners know that he is not liable by any contract or understanding, or by any rule of right acknowledged among honorable men. JUSTICE.

New-York, Aug. 15, 1857.

NEW-YORK CITY.

City Mortality.

The following is the Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 8th day of August, to the 15th day of August, 1857: Men, 68; women, 69; boys, 289; girls, 219; total, 636. Adults, 137; children, 499; males, 348; females, 288; colored persons, 9.

DISEASES.

Abscess	1	Cyanosis	2	Killed or murdered	3
Albuminaria and Bright's Disease of Kidneys	1	Debility, infant.	17	Liver, disease of	[illegible]
		Del'm Tremens	3	Loss Venereal	[illegible]
		Diarrhoea	30	Mal. of bowels	[illegible]
Aneurism	1	Dropsy	2	Mal. of heart	[illegible]
Apoplexy	1	Dropsy in head	28	Marasmus adult	[illegible]
Asphyxia	1	Drowned	10	Marasmus, infantile	[illegible]
Bleeding from Lungs	1	Dysentery	3	Measles	[illegible]
Brain, Disease of	3	Epilepsy	2	[illegible]	
Bronchitis	3	Erysipelas	1	Mortification of the bowels	[illegible]
Burned or scalded	[illegible]	Exposure	1	Old Age	[illegible]
Cancer	3	Fever	1	Palsy	[illegible]
Casualties	5	Fever, intermittent	[illegible]	Pleurisy	[illegible]
Cholera	8	Fever, puerperal	4	Premature birth	[illegible]
Cholera, Inf'm	124	Fever, remittent	[illegible]	Rupture of the Navel	[illegible]
Cholera morbus	2	Fever, scarlet	12	Scurvy	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	Fever, typhoid	3	Small-pox	1
Congestion of the Brain	13	Fracture of bones	[illegible]	Spine, disease of	1
Congestion of the Lungs	1	Fracture of skull	1	Sprue	[illegible]
Consumption	46	Heart, disease of	[illegible]	Still-born	[illegible]
Convulsions, Adult	1	Hooping cough	[illegible]	Suicide by sol'num	1
Convulsions, infantile	40	Inflam. of the bowels	5	Sun Stroke	1
Convulsions, puerperal	1	Inflam. of brain	11	Teething	12
Croup	2	Inflam. of liver	1	Ulceration	1
		Inflam. of lungs	10	Ulceration of the Leg	1
		Inflam. of stomach	1	Vomiting	1
		Inflam. of veins	1		
		Intemperance	4		
		Kidneys, disease of	1		
Total					[illegible]

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Alms House, Blackwell's Island	12	Penitentiary Hospital, Blackwell's Island	1
Bellevue Hospital	16	Randall's Island Nursery Hospital	10
City Hospital	5	Ward's Island Emigrant Hospital	19
Colored Home Hospital	1		
Colored Orphan Asylum	1	Work house, Blackwell's Island	[illegible]
Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island	1		
Total			[illegible]

*Increase this week, 25.

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.

Deodorisation.—On Friday Dr. Coutaret, practical chemist, from France, assisted by George Bommer, Esq., the author of a manual on manures, made a successful experiment in rendering inodorous the contents of a sink at the corner of Stanton and Cannon streets. Several members of the Common Council were present and witnessed the process. The sink or privy contained 312 cubic feet of matter. Messrs. Coutaret say that instantaneously, permanently and at a cheap rate, they can render the contents of privies, sewers, cess-pools, and other decomposing matter, perfectly inodorous. And this experiment gave entire satisfaction to those who were present and saw the entire contents of the sink, thirteen loads, removed to the dumping-dock.

Presentation.—The Life Saving Benevolent Association of New-York have presented a very handsome medal to Capt. Olsen, of the ship *Ambassador*, for saving the crew of the schooner *Emily*, which was wrecked at sea on the 24th of January last. It bears suitable inscriptions commemorating the event and signalising the courage and humanity of Capt. Olsen.

Thaddeus Bell, of No. 5 Beekman-street, who was arrested on the 4th inst. on a charge of swindling, was acquitted of the charge, upon an examination before Justice Welsh.

Commissioners of Health.—This body met at noon on Saturday at the City Library Room. Present, President Philips, in the chair, Commissioners [illegible], Thompson and Rockwell, Walter F. Concklin, Secretary.

[illegible] arrived Aug. [illegible] with sugar and molasses. Petition to be allowed [illegible] the City referred to Health Officer, with power.

Brig *Queen of the West*, from Ponce, with sugar and molasses, Aug. 12, took same course.

Schooner *Wm. Thwomb*, from Aux Cayes, P. R., with logwood and coffee, Aug. 12. Petition referred to Health Officer, with power.

Schooner *Medora*, from Jacmel, with coffee and logwood, Aug. 13, took same course. On motion adjourned.

Personal.

The following is a list of Americans registered at the Banking Office of the American [illegible] and Exchange Company, Paris, from July [illegible] to July 30, 1857:

A. Langett, J. M. Farrington, [illegible] [illegible], John L. Safford, C. M. Fry and wife, [illegible], J. Hoxie, W. L. Mitchell, [illegible] Hunt and [illegible], Rev. T. L. Cuyler and lady, D. Pike, P. Smith, [illegible] Orr, T. McCredie, R. M. Hewitt, G. N. Cleveland, [illegible] and wife, A. L. Myers, F. A. Talbot, [illegible], C. Reed, C. W. Richards, W. Woodman, of New-York; J. B. English, S. J. G. [illegible] and wife, [illegible] Obertenffer, T. Stubbs, S. R. Russell, of Pennsylvania; S. M. Sargent, of Ohio; S. P. Fuller, [illegible] Woods, C. W. Osborn, of Massachusetts; [illegible], George Norton, C. Steele, of Louisiana; [illegible] Spalding, of California; James Allen, of [illegible]; Dr. Holbrook and wife, H. [illegible], of South Carolina; H. T. Roberts, of Maryland; [illegible] and lady, of Vermont.

Rev. Nicholas Hoppin, of Christ Church, Cambridge, has had leave of absence for three months, and sailed for England in the steamer Canadian, which left Portland on Saturday.

Rev. Dr. Thompson, of Salem, Mass., has had an invitation to become pastor of the Unitarian Church in Chicago, at a salary of $4,000.

At the late Commencement of Harvard College the degree of D. D. was conferred upon Rev. Andrew Swaine, of Cremore, Armagh County, Ireland.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUG. 17, 1857.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A serious and fatal collision occurred on Long Island Sound, about 2 o'clock on Saturday morning last, between the steamer *Metropolis*, Captain Brown, of the *Fall River line* of steamers, which was coming up the Sound, and the propeller *J. N. Harris*, Capt. Leonard Smith, bound from New-York to New-London. The latter had a crew of eleven persons, all told, and fourteen passengers, including three children belonging to Captain Smith. The collision occurred about half way between *Falkland Island* and *New-Haven*. The propeller was struck nearly amidships by the long sharp bow of the steamer, cut in two, and sunk in about three minutes. Three of the passengers only escaped by climbing through the cabin skylight, the doors being closed tight by the wrenching of the topwork of the vessel. These, with nine others of the crew, including the Captain, were picked up by the boats of the steamer. The total of the lost were thirteen and of the saved twelve. The names of the lost and saved are given elsewhere. The collision was caused, according to the account of the Pilot of the *Metropolis*, by his mistaking the propeller for a schooner sailing down Sound with a free wind. Governing himself by this idea, he attempted to pass to the left instead of the right, of the supposed sailing vessel, while the propeller acted upon the general rule, ported his helm and sheered his vessel the same way—that is, to the southward. As soon as the mistake was discovered by the Pilot of the *Metropolis* he changed his course, Capt. Smith, of the propeller, doing the same, and simultaneously stopping his engine to allow the steamer to take which side she pleased. The consequence was a collision, which happily is of very infrequent occurrence on that crowded marine thoroughfare. The pilot of the steamer alleges that he saw no head light displayed on board the propeller, which confirmed his impression, in connexion with the hoisted sails, that she was a schooner. On this latter point the statement of Capt. Smith is at variance with that of the pilot, for he says a head light was hoisted.

Miss Emma Robinson, daughter of Mr. George Robinson, one of the lost, was a young lady of fine accomplishments, and was the leading soprano singer in the Episcopal Church in Jersey City. Mrs. Smith, who, with her daughter, was also lost, was the wife of A. L. Smith, of Brooklyn, and a member of Rev. Mr. Bannister's Church. The *Harris* was valued at about $22,500—no marine insurance. The passengers of the *Metropolis*, some 300 or 400 in number, formed themselves into a committee, to relieve the immediate suffering of the wrecked passengers and crew who were saved, and raised $495, which was distributed among them. An invalid on the *Metropolis*, George Tavean, from New-Bedford, Mass., on his way with his wife South for his health, became so excited in consequence of the accident that he went into a paroxysm and immediately died.

There have been no arrivals at Quarantine of vessels from infected ports since Thursday. The *Franklin* and *Indian Queen* were permitted yesterday to come up from the lower Quarantine anchorage to discharge their cargoes. Permission has been given to the *Orion* to come up to-day. The brig *Mason* arrived yesterday at Quarantine from Jamaica, via New Haven. She went up to New-Haven with a view to evade Quarantine—the report runs—but upon second sober thought, concluded it best to come on to New-York before unloading her cargo, and so save $1,000 fine for nonconformity to the Quarantine Regulations.

A suspicious case of yellow fever was taken yesterday from the brig *Empress*, lying at the lower Quarantine anchorage, and brought to the Marine Hospital at upper Quarantine. The party died shortly after being brought to the hospital. It was afterwards discovered that the deceased fell from a spar to the deck a day or two ago, and the fever from which he died was superinduced by this fall. At the present time there is not a single case of yellow fever at the Quarantine Hospital.

The law concerning the sale of liquor on Sunday was more generally observed yesterday than on any previous Sunday since the law was ordered to be enforced, owing to the decisive steps taken by the Grand Jury, with respect to those who violate. In the first six Wards all the larger places were closed, and in those which remained open, nothing but "temperance drinks" was announced as on sale. Yet, a few of the smaller places, especially those in the Fourth Ward, sold openly, and to all who applied; others sold only to those known to be "all right" while a still larger number in this and all the other Wards carried on a back or side door business. In the Seventh Ward the Police report a general closing, and an improved observance. Still, one disposed can, as yet, get drunk on Sunday, and can do so without leaving the City, if he knows the ropes.

On Saturday quite a scene occurred at the New-York Hotel, a gentleman residing in the neighborhood being discovered by a wealthy down-town merchant on terms of too great intimacy with his wife. The offending party made his escape almost *in puris naturalibus*, and was taken, by those who saw him, to be a lunatic. He ran pretty fast, for the injured husband had a revolver. All the parties belong to "our first society."

Judge Ingraham of the Common Pleas rendered two long and pregnant decisions Saturday in the Street Commission matter. He pronounced Conover guilty of contempt, and is to pronounce the punishment to-day unless Mr. Conover hastens to purge himself by restoring the missing books to the Street Commissioner's Office. The injunction restraining Conover, Devlin, Field and the Sheriff from touching any of the books now in the office he removes from Mr. Field but continued toward all the others named. This partiality toward Mr. Field is owing to the fact that Mr. F. acted only as the Counsel of one of the other offenders.

Two Fourth Ward policemen were attacked yesterday afternoon in James street by a gang of ruffians, who rescued from them a prisoner whom they had just arrested for disorderly conduct. The officers were not seriously injured, and succeeded in bringing one of the disorderlies to the Station-house, where they detained him all day, fearing that an attempt to rescue would be made if they attempted to bring him before a magistrate.

A discourse was delivered on Sunday evening, at Bleecker-street Church, by Rev. C. Spear, of Boston, who has recently visited many prisons in the United States. As the result of his investigations he recommended that the clergy should pay more attention to the inmates of prisons. He was followed by the pastor of the Church, who denounced the character of not only the Sunday, but the daily Press. He thought that minute details of criminal attempts were very injurious to the morals of the young.

The funeral of Walter S. Jardon, the Seventh Ward policeman who came to his death under circumstances so mysterious, a few days since, took place yesterday afternoon, from his late residence, No. 204 Madison-street. It was very largely attended. The body was interred in Greenwood.

A young man named James Griffin, employed in the Press Department of the Times, was assaulted about 10 o'clock last evening, in front of the Times Office, by two men, one of whom struck him on the head with a club and knocked him down. A policeman arriving, the assailants fled. Griffin was badly cut.

There were [illegible] deaths in the City last week,—45 more than the week preceding, the increase being caused by diseases of the bowels, cholera infantum and sun-stroke. It is just the weather to take children into the country, and for hard working men to save themselves by resting during the heat of the day.

A Crisis Deferred.

We were several times last winter taken severely to task by some of our contemporaries for steadfastly refusing to believe in the "approaching revulsion," so pertinaciously prophesied now for many years by both the *Herald* and the *Tribune*. We denied then, as we still deny, that the country would be ruined either by the excessive importations of foreign products, by large exportations of specie, or by large foreign loans on railway bonds. The "revulsion" has, as we expected, been at last postponed *sine die*. It and the comet have both vanished for the present.

Those who remember the terrible notes of warning sounded a few months ago by the *Tribune* in those racy articles on commercial affairs, in which National ruin was prognosticated as something very closely impending, were no doubt surprised by the appearance of an essay in the same journal, last week, commencing as follows:

> Results prove beyond a question that the people of this country have a decided talent for business. From all the numerous speculations and enterprises set on foot among us during the last twenty or thirty years, the profits on the whole must have considerably exceeded the losses. This is evident by the undeniable fact that the wealth and income of the country have increased at a decidedly greater rate than the increase of the population.

This is and has been exactly our opinion. We have more than once entreated our contemporary to believe that no one understands their business so well as the merchants and bankers themselves, and that all advice to them as to the quantity of goods they may safely order, or the amount of their savings they may safely invest in a house or office, is simply a waste of material. We advocated the letting of the commercial world alone in all matters the facts of which were fully before it. The business of a newspaper is to supply merchants with facts which they cannot conveniently learn in any other way, not to tell them to lodge money to meet their bills when they fall due, or to be sure not to order more goods than they think they can sell. This sort of admonition may do very well in Liberia, but in New-York it is certain to be unheeded. We maintained that "excessive speculation was only the foam on the surface of the wholesome and invigorating tap called Enterprise," and that, however numerous individual mistakes might be, the general result was sure to be favorable. When the *Tribune* was bewailing the multiplicity of railroads, and the fact that they were mostly made with foreign capital, we protested against placing our railways in the same category with those of either France, or England, or Germany. In the Old World they are, to a great extent, luxuries; with us they are necessities. They are our high roads; without them we have no markets and little intercommunication. In England, where, with all its wealth, the returns on capital are slow, and the field for investment limited, it is very easy for the country to draw too largely on present funds for future profits. A railroad, in England, simply shortens the distance between two places already connected by a capital road, by a day or a day and a half. In America it opens up millions of acres of arable land, adds millions to the gross amount of our produce, and hundreds of thousands to the ranks of our producing classes. Our means of investing capital profitably are so numerous, and the returns on it so rapid, that no rules based on commercial operations in the past can serve as a guide in the future. Nothing can test our capabilities but self-interest, and to self-interest the task had better be left.

A great many of our railroads (and in saying this, our readers will remember that we are but repeating former observations on the same subject) will, no doubt, prove utterly ruinous to the original projectors. A great many foreign holders of their bonds may possibly find them so much waste paper, and we are sorry for it. But, to the public, except in a humanitarian point of view, this makes little difference. The country gains on the general result. Individuals are ruined, but the nation has got roads, the mass of which will always pay for the working of them, and eventually, no doubt, pay a dividend as well. This is sound doctrine. In this as well as in other matters, we can only watch the operation of general laws, and be guided by them in our action. It is by general laws that commerce, as well as the universe, is governed. We may safely lay down propositions with regard to men in masses, which we cannot apply to men in detail. Out of a thousand of any particular class a little experience enables us to calculate with tolerable accuracy the per centage which, inside a year, will commit thefts, though we could not say of any one man, individually, that he will become a thief. Out of a thousand engaged in business, it is easy to approximate to the per centage which will fail; but it is useless to try and find a rule which will mark out the particular individuals who will become bankrupts. If the general result of their labors proves successful, it is all the public needs to know, or the journalist need trouble himself about. We heartily congratulate the *Tribune* on having arrived at the following result:

> It is an undoubted fact that the building of our railroads has gone to verify the substantial truth of the old proverb that "Fools build houses;" but we are also strongly inclined to suspect that every transfer of the stock of a large proportion of our finished railroads, at the present prices, will go to verify the other half of the same proverb, which asserts not merely that fools build houses, but that wise men live in them. We can hardly imagine a greater absurdity than the suggestion that the railroads of this country are destined to remain an unproductive property. Railroads have become a necessity. People can no more get along without them than they can get along without shoes, or hats or suspenders. Some $700,000,000 are thus invested, and invested for the purpose of rendering a service which the public needs and must have. To suppose that the use of railroads is to be suspended, that steam-whistles are no longer to be heard, and that stage-coaches and baggage-wagons are to reappear, is ridiculous; but it is no less ridiculous to suppose that the cars are to continue to run for the convenience of the public merely, without any return to those who own the roads.

In another place, speaking of the various commercial enterprises of the day, our contemporary remarks,—"the history of these enterprises, looked at individually, is not calculated to lead to a very high estimate of the sound judgment and real power of foresight and calculation brought into play by our business." In this proposition it seems to us, there lurks a fallacy. To produce a favorable general result, the majority of these enterprises, even looked at individually, must have been well conducted. In no other way is a favorable result possible. Consequently the majority of the persons engaged in them must have displayed "sound judgment, power of foresight and calculation." To base any rule upon the failures of the minority is absurd; and to expect that in a vast number of very varied transactions there should be no errors, is ridiculous. We are but stating, in other words, one of the simplest rules of evidence.

The Echo of South Carolina.

On Saturday morning we called attention to the voice of Missouri, as uttered in her recent election. That voice is a voice of manly and *intelligent protest against the extravagances* of Pro-Slavery fanaticism; it is an emphatic declaration that the Slaveholders of Missouri are neither Mormons nor Mohammedans, who have surrendered their souls and their common sense to the sway of an unreasoning organism, but American republicans, capable of self-government, and as fearless in the examination of vital questions as men should be *who are resolute in action upon the conclusions* to which they come. We publish, to-day, what must be taken, we suppose, as the antiphonal echo of South Carolina to the voice of Missouri, since it comes to us indorsed by the press of the Palmetto State.

Colonel Lawrence M. Keitt of South Carolina, already known to the United States and to more of the rest of mankind than it is pleasant *for us as American citizens* to think of, for his participation in the infamous assault upon a Senator in the Senate Chamber of the nation, is now, it appears, sojourning at the White Sulphur Springs in Virginia. To him, there delectating himself in such Arcadian pleasures as that celebrated place may afford, his impassioned admirers, the "State-Rights" men of Marion C. H., S. C., address a brief but expressive letter, requesting him to come and eat with them a "public dinner," in honor of himself. With singular modesty they refrain from specifying the bill of fare, in which, however, we presume that fire figured largely in all its forms. We can only hope that cannibalism was not practiced upon so extensive a scale as appears to have been adopted by the people of another Southern State, of whom we are informed, by the Washington *Union*, that they recently invited a distinguished Senator to a "barbecue composed of *nearly two thousand ladies and gentlemen*."

But whatever the banquet may have been, Col. L. M. Keitt, tempted by the scent of Southern fire, or by the dearer smell of Northern blood, was obliged to stay at the White Sulphur Springs, and could not take pot-luck with his valiant friends. So he wrote them a letter descriptive of his views and feelings.

And this letter it is which we publish to-day, and which we beg our readers to compare with the tone and temper of Missouri, as manifested in her recent action, and in the language of her leading presses and her leading men. Missouri asserts, like Carolina, her right to manage her own affairs, but she does not think like Carolina, that in order to vindicate her faith in that right, and her determination to maintain it, it is necessary for her either to bite off her own nose, or to kick her neighbors down stairs in their own houses. Missouri repudiates, like Carolina, the interference of men or parties, who propose to philanthropize her institutions out of her borders, but she does not hold, like Caroline, that her institutions are beyond the necessity of investigation, or the possibility of reform, and *so she does not repudiate* the assistance of the economical and moral science of the age in conducting all necessary investigations, and in accomplishing all possible reform.

Standing at the very doors of Kansas, Missouri declares that the Pro-Slavery Party organized the invasions and aggravated the conflicts which disgraced that Territory. Beholding Kansas from afar, South Carolina can see in all the events of the last eighteen months only "a spurious and lachrymose philanthropy, synonymous with pauperism and riot, tilting down upon the pointed spears of Southern Slavery." Why South Carolina, remembering the proverbial fate of beggars on horseback, should be so much alarmed at this vision of "tilting pauperism," it is needless to inquire. Suffice it that she is alarmed, and, if incoherence of imagery be any fair test of intellectual condition, fairly frightened out of her wits. While the first thought of Missouri is to put her house in order, and make herself an honest power in the Union, South Carolina is resolved to "wheel into line with Georgia and Mississippi," regardless of the "shrieks of shivering Cabinets, hysterical Presidents and dissolving parties," for the purpose of doing some dreadful thing and exploding so much of the Universe as her gunpowder can reach. We are not, we hope, very sentimental, nor superfluously tender of heart. But if we should hear "the shrieks of a shivering Cabinet, of a hysterical President, and of dissolving parties," we think that our first impulse would be rather medical than military. We shouldn't be much terrified, we think, and we hope we should be generously moved to works of mercy.

That Col. L. M. Keitt and the "States-Right" Men of South Carolina in this emergency should be so very bellicose and uproarious seriously grieves us, and somewhat shakes our faith in the possibility of bringing South Carolina to reason. Yet we do not choose to despair even of Colonel L. M. Keitt and the States Right Men, and we beg them, as they love themselves and their public dinners, not to speak of their county, to reconsider this their first echo of the voice of Missouri, and to sit awhile at the feet of St. Louis before they again lift up their voice in the land.

The Privacy of Public Men.

The old adage that a prophet lacks honor in his own country is less applicable, perhaps, to such prophets as we in America possess, than it ever has been to any set of great men in any other land whatever. It is not to be counted among our national faults that we overlook our great men, or clap the extinguishing bushel of neglect upon our bright and shining lights. On the contrary, we are only too happy to do anybody honor, and we so delight in ovations of all sorts that anybody who will afford us a good excuse for one is sure of our "eternal gratitude" for at least nine days.

But it is odd enough to find, as in the casual revelations of life one constantly does, how imperfectly we know the circumstances and the character of those who are supposed to fill a large space in the public eye. Either the interest which our people take in complacent man is a singularly impersonal interest, or the multitude of our heroes makes it impossible for us to recollect much about any one of them. It is not very long, for instance, since a journal published in this City took occasion to preach an affecting sermon of filial piety and parental affection upon the text of a visit to Washington Irving, whom the writer had found in the bosom of his family, surrounded by his three charming daughters, who made up with their accomplished parent a picture which reminded one of the home of Milton, less the parental blindness and the filial ill-temper. And but last week a prominent bachelor of politics was quite as suddenly invested with similar honors. An insidious youth, with little luggage and less principle, appeared at Buffalo and announced himself the son of Senator Sumner, in which capacity he was received without question, and succeeded in "doing" quite a considerable number of people in that very "Republican" city, before anybody seems to have been found who could explode the imposture.

Inquisitive as our people are commonly considered to be, their curiosity after all seems to find its own antidote in the infidelity of the public memory, and the private life of our public men would appear to be practically more sacred than it has usually been reckoned to be.

Custom-House Conveniences.

The Custom-House of New-York City is an institution important, not to this community alone, but to the whole country. As the actual centre of the most extensive circle of commercial exchanges in the Western world, New-York controls very largely for good or ill the movement of the life-blood of national enterprise. How business is transacted in New-York is a question which vitally concerns myriads of American citizens, and how business shall be transacted in New-York depends very materially, and in relation to a very considerable portion of our traffic, upon the management of the Custom-House and of its auxiliary offices. The Collector of this Port, therefore, is not merely a Federal officer, but in a very real sense a National officer, and his actions cannot fail to affect very seriously the popular feeling. Both within and without the limits of his visible agency, either for or against the Administration which he represents. The nomination of the gentleman who actually fills this office was hailed with satisfaction by practical men of various parties in this City, because it was believed that in the discharge of his duties he would show himself as free from merely partisan ties, and as sincerely anxious to fulfill his important executive trust to the advantage of the great interests involved as was to be expected in this era of political chaos and of public demoralization. We do not mean to say that this comfortable belief has yet been seriously shaken, or that the public confidence in the capacity of Mr. Schell, and in his disposition rightly to employ that capacity for the public service, has as yet been seriously affected. But we have received from sundry different quarters such complaints of new complications and of fresh mistakes in the Administration of a public office which has never been very satisfactorily conducted, that we think it right to warn our new Collector, in time, of blunders which may grow, if not at once corrected, into very serious consequences. While we were looking for such practical improvements and reforms in *the management of the Custom-House* as should render that necessary evil as endurable as in the nature of things it can be, and should liberate the commerce of New-York from annoyances as superfluous as they are vexatious, we own that we are both surprised and concerned to hear that additional burdens of discomfort and perplexity are actually imposing upon a community which is the worst-used, probably, because it is the most long-suffering community in the civilized world.

We are informed, for instance, that the "general order" business, which is of the first importance to the great and growing steam commerce of the metropolis, has been confided to some party or parties unknown to the mercantile world, and transferred from the safe and commodious stores in which it was previously transacted, to establishments so inferior that the merchants interested are not only compelled to pay an additional fifteen cents on the rate of insurance upon their goods, but are also subjected to an unnecessary tax of superfluous cartage, amounting to an increase of fully *two-thirds* on that not inconsiderable item of commercial costs, while to these adventitious expenses and increased delay in the transaction of their business, the unfortunate victims of the United States Government are obliged to submit without even obtaining the poor satisfaction of adequate security for the goods thus stored.

To these complaints it is added that a perfectly incompetent person from one of the inland States, having been sent to this City on a mission of Custom-House supervision at the solicitation of his friends, has been suffered to draw up plans for the modification of the management of our Custom-House, which have received the sanction of the Department at Washington, and so are fastened upon our mercantile community without the approval or even the advice of those who should have been consulted in the matter.

In a word, it is beginning to be quite too commonly alleged that those chronic disorders of the "effete Governments of the Old World," Barnacleism and "circumlocution," have broken out in an acute form in our Custom-House. These disorders must be dealt with at once and emphatically, for it should be remembered that the American citizen, however patient, cannot be expected to surpass the camel in that quality, and it will be well that his burden should be lightened before the last hair brings on the dangerous reactions of indignation.

A Very Small Party.—The Richmond *Enquirer* makes the following classification of parties in the next Congress:

FOR THE ADMINISTRATION:	
National Democrats	125
AGAINST THE ADMINISTRATION:	
Black Republicans and Know-Nothings	100
Hon. Mr. Keitt	1
Democratic majority	15
over Black Republicans, Know-Nothings and Keitt.	

The *Enquirer* further compliments the chivalric Keitt by calling him "Guy Fawks," probably from the propensity to blow up people indiscriminately which he manifests in the letter which we publish this morning.

The Disaster on the Sound.

The infrequency of accidents from collisions, or other causes, on Long Island Sound, causes a degree of alarm and excitement, when a disaster occurs to steamers on that crowded avenue of navigation, which are not experienced when much more terrible disasters happen on the great Lakes or the Western rivers. The rarity of disasters on the Sound is a proof of the extreme caution and good management which prevail on board the large steamers which are continually rushing through its waters. The terrible disaster of Saturday morning, by which the propeller *J. N. Harris* was instantly sunk and thirteen lives were sacrificed, appears from all the evidence furnished by the officers of the ill-fated vessel and of the steamer *Metropolis* with which she came in collision, to have been the result of an accident which no foresight could have guarded against. There will, we presume, be a legal investigation into the causes of the disaster, which may lead to the development of some facts now known to the public, which may give the melancholy affair a different aspect than it now wears. But, judging from the statements of the captains of the two boats the collision was purely accidental; the pilot of the *Metropolis* mistook the propeller for a sailing vessel, she having her sails set, and steering at an angle that prevented the smoke-pipe from being seen, he attempted to get out of her way according to the custom when a steamer meets a sailing vessel, while the pilot of the propeller put his helm a-port in conformity with the rules of steamers in passing each other, and thus they were brought in contact. The pilot of the *Metropolis* further states that there was no light, or at least not a sufficiently bright one on the forward part of the propeller to enable him to distinguish her from a sailing vessel, in time to prevent the disaster. We suspect that this latter cause was the one which mainly led to the accident, and it is a matter of wonder that more disasters from a similar cause do not occur in the Sound. There is a culpable neglect on board of the innumerable sailing craft in the Sound and on our coast, in not displaying a sufficiently bright light to prevent collisions, and even on board of our large steamboats, which are generally illuminated fore and aft, the lights are not always so bright as they should be. In the case of the unfortunate propeller, there must either have been great carelessness in displaying a light, or else a most culpable remissness of duty on the part of the pilot of the *Metropolis*. But we have no doubt that further investigation will clearly place the blame of the sad disaster where it belongs. In the present state of the matter it would be very unjust to censure either side, and it is well to guard against the very natural tendency to cast the blame, in an event of this kind, on the party that escapes unharmed.

The disaster, however, should be productive of good to the travelling public, by arousing the managers of the Sound steamers to greater vigilance, and making the captains and owners of the smaller craft sensible of the necessity of displaying better and more lights than they have been in the habit of doing at night.

Amusements.

The Summer season at the various places of theatrical amusement is now at an end. For many it has been a trying one,—Wallack's being, we believe, the only theatre that has been sustained with profit during the warm weather. The Ravels, with their special entertainment, form, of course, an exception to this remark. They possess the secret of perpetual success, and never fail to play to crowded benches. A great deal of energy and enterprise have been displayed by Mr. Niblo this season, in spite of this fact, and he has, we hope, reaped the benefit thereof.

For the present, the only Broadway Temple of the drama is at Laura Keene's, where the [illegible] juveniles are prosecuting a successful campaign. There is something remarkably startling, and to maternal instincts measurably pleasing in the extraordinary precocity which is displayed by the infantile members of this troupe. Their impersonations are spirited and exact, and evince unusual mental quickness. The selection of pieces is not always good, but during the week the fairy spectacle of the "Naiad Queen" has afforded a very suitable opportunity for the display of the ability of this very remarkable little company. In such pieces they are entertaining and comical. So far they have more than satisfied expectation, and fill Laura Keene's Theatre in a very satisfactory manner.

There is a solitary event in the dramatic world this week which deserves to be remembered. Mr. John Brougham, towards whom every one's thoughts flow kindly, receives a complimentary benefit on Saturday at Niblo's Garden. It is a kindly little affair between the public and a very worthy artist, and it is hard to say who will feel most flattered by the occasion. The stage needs a few more men of Mr. Brougham's capacity and bearing.

Everything seems to promise a tremendous time next season in theatrical, as in musical matters. The enterprise of managers has never been so conspicuously displayed as in the engagements which have already been effected. Musical and dramatic attractions will be offered by the various establishments sufficient to tempt the most rigid to a liberal outlay. It is probable that the Opera will obtain, as it usually does, the major share of the public patronage, and it will deserve it, for, from all we can gather of the arrangements for the season, it will be the most complete and satisfactory we have yet had. Mr. Ullman's principal engagements, up to the present time, are Frezzolini, La Grange, Formes, Roger, and Anschutz, (Conductor.) For the opening it is probable that some other tenor than Roger will assist, but the engagement of this celebrated artist is, we believe, almost a certainty. Of Frezzolini, enough has been said for the present. Formes, the basso, is known by reputation in this country, and will certainly satisfy a very large class of auditors. He possesses the nine requisitions of a first-rate artist, which, according to Rossini, are eight of them, voice, and the ninth, more voice. He is a very useful man, not only in opera, but in oratorio and concert. Of Anschutz, the conductor, we hear the most favorable reports. He has had much experience in his vocation, and can, it is said, conduct sixty operas without looking at a note of the scores. Let us hope that he will not fall into any of the numerous narrow German cliques that infest this goodly City, and bring disgrace on a profession which, under no circumstance, they are able to adorn. Mr. Ullman expects to have all in readiness for opening by the 7th of September. It is probable, however, that the second Monday in the month will be the opening night, and that "Sonnambula" will be the opera selected.

In the meantime we are to have a brief musical season at Mr. Burton's Theatre, with the peerless Vestvali as the principal attraction, supported by the best accepted talent of the Metropolis. The personal popularity of the lady, added to the real merits of the enterprise, insures it a successful issue. The campaign commences to-night, with "Lucretia Borgia," in which Signora Vestvali, Signora Louisa Caradori, Signor Brignoli, Signor Amodio, Signor Coletti, and others, will appear. The orchestra is under the direction of Signor Torriani.

A musical entertainment of a different but equally excellent kind is provided by Messrs. Stuart and Bourcicault at the Academy of Music. The promenade concerts which these gentlemen have undertaken at great risk, and which they support with a [illegible] courage, do—so far as public patronage is concerned—not fulfil the healthy promise of the first night. They are so excellent, [illegible] anything of the kind we have had before that it is a little disgraceful there should be anything wanting to contribute to their complete success. The attendance during the past week, however was not bad, and at ordinary prices would satisfy a management. But Messrs. Stuart and Bourcicault aimed for a popular entertainment at popular prices, and required very extensive audiences to reimburse them for their liberal outlay. During the present week they add new features to their attractive programme, and we trust there will be a generous response. Mr. H. C. Cooper, one of the best living violinists, has been engaged and will make his début before an American audience to-night. He is esteemed by English critics as the most classic and chastest of all existing [illegible]. Miss Milner, a soprano vocalist of merit, also makes her début, and, in addition to these interesting events, that deservedly popular woman, Mrs. John Wood, will delight the house with some of her [illegible] efforts. With these multiplied attractions, we shall be disappointed if there is not henceforth a succession of crowded houses. We may mention, by the way, that there is a concert in the afternoon for the benefit of those who live in the country.

At Wallack's Theatre Mr. Phillips, a painstaking and deserving artist, takes his benefit to-night. "[illegible] Coeur de Beauty" and "Stephenly" are on the bills for the occasion. In the former Mr. G. W. Germon appears, and in the latter Mr. and Mrs. John Wood.

At Niblo's Garden "the graceful and beautiful Equestrian Theresa Rolla" is still the reigning star. She appears to-night in four characters, and is vociferously assisted by the military band and the tight-rope dancers.

At Purdy's National Theatre three pieces are up: "The Fast Young Men of New York and Brooklyn," "O'Neal the Great," and "Sudden Thoughts."

And at Barnum's Museum the Rogue [illegible] assists the Wizard Wyman in conjuring quarters out of the willing pockets of the public. We are happy to say that the Wizard is the more popular of the two attractions.

Obituary.

Mr. Beverly Robinson, Sr., a member of the New-York bar, and an old and much respected citizen, died at his residence, New-Brighton, Staten Island, on Friday last, in the 79th year of his age. Mr. R., though a grandson of Col. Beverly Robinson, of the British Army in the American Revolution, was a native of this City, born in 1779. He was removed, with his father's family, after the peace of 1783, to the province of New-Brunswick, where his younger brother, the late Morris Robinson, was born. The two brothers in after life returned to New-York, where the subject of the present notice settled himself as an Attorney and Conveyancer, and married the daughter of Col. William Duer, (and granddaughter of Lord Stirling, one of Gen. Washington's aids,) who survives him, with two sons and two daughters. Mr. Robinson was highly and warmly esteemed by his acquaintances and neighbors, as well for his varied intelligence and sterling worth, as for his kind and unobtrusive manners.

Death of Judge Lee at Honolulu.

From the Polynesian, May 23.

Hon. William L. Lee died at his residence in Honolulu on Thursday, [illegible] inst. The name of the late Chief Justice is so inseparably connected with the history of these Islands for the last ten or twelve years that it would prove a difficult task to point to any important measure of the Government, or any worthy social effort in which he did not take a part. Wherever the Sandwich Islands are known, Mr. Lee has been heard of as a pillar of the State, and through his efforts rather than those of any other individual, and the honest tendency of his public acts, the Government has acquired a reputation and prestige which give it strength beyond its proportions. [illegible]

Mr. Lee was born at Sandy Hill, Washington County, in the State of New-York, on the [illegible] of February, 1821. He was therefore at the time of his death only 36 years old, [illegible] short life. At a period of existence when many people [illegible] he entered the Norwich University in the State of Vermont, where he remained two years, at the end of which time he left the institution, and engaged in the business of a Civil Engineer in the service of his native State. In this profession he rose so rapidly that at the end of only three years he left it, having already filled the post of Resident Engineer. He then returned to Norwich University, where he graduated at the age of 20, taking the first honors.

On leaving the University the subject of this notice received the appointment of Superintendent of the Military Academy of Portsmouth, Virginia, in which position he remained one year. Having at this time of his maturity decided upon adopting the law as his permanent profession, he entered Harvard University, where he remained till he had finished the course of study under those eminent jurists, Judge Story and Professor Greenleaf. While he was about to establish himself as a practitioner, he was attacked with a violent hemorrhage of the lungs, and his case was for some months considered to be a hopeless one, but a naturally strong constitution triumphed over the disease, and in the year 1844 he was able to commence the practice of law in the City of Troy, New-York. Here he remained only a short time before the recurrence of pulmonary symptoms warned him to seek a more genial climate. At that time the public attention was strongly directed towards the new Territory of Oregon, which was supposed to offer unusual inducements to settlers, as well in the salubrity of its climate as the fertility of its soil and its prospect of a speedy growth. Deciding then to cast his fortunes in that young country, Mr. Lee embarked with a company of fourteen besides himself, on board the brig *Henry*, bound for Columbia River, by way of the Sandwich Islands, and after a tempestuous voyage of about eight months arrived at Honolulu on the 12th of October, 1846.

Through the influence of John Ricord, Esq., and others, Mr. Lee was invited by his late Majesty and the Chiefs to take up his abode here, and accept the office of Presiding Judge of the old Court of Oahu. As a more particular allusion to his many subsequent labors cannot be out of place here, [illegible] after the passage of the "Act to Organize the Judiciary," in 1847, Mr. Lee was appointed Chief Justice of the late Superior Court of Law and Equity, and upon the reorganization of the Judiciary, consequent upon the adoption of the new Constitution of 1852, he was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and Chancellor of the Kingdom, which office he held up to the time of his death. Upon the death of the late Mr. Richards, he was appointed President of the Board of Land Commissioners, and continued to preside over that body until the final close of its labors in 1855. When, in 1855, he resolved to visit the United States for the benefit of his health, his Majesty appointed him Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Washington, in which capacity he negotiated with the Cabinet of President Pierce a treaty of commercial reciprocity, which was calculated to have given a great impulse to our agriculture and commerce, had it been sanctioned by the Senate of the United States.

Mr. Lee was Speaker of the House of Representatives during the session of 1851, at the close of which he was appointed as one of the three Commissioners charged with the duty of framing a new Constitution, the original draft of which was prepared by him for submission to the King and the Legislative Body. The Penal Code, and many of the most important laws to be found upon our statute books subsequent to the year 1847, were drawn up by him; and he was one of the three Commissioners appointed in 1856 to revise the existing laws and prepare an entire Civil Code. During last summer, while the guest of the Hon. R. Moffitt, at Kahuku, Judge Lee, with the assistance of Judge Robertson, was engaged upon the last named work, which, on account of his subsequent severe illness, still remains unfinished.

Up to the time of his visit to the United States he had, in addition to his other duties, to maintain an extensive correspondence with persons, both foreigners and natives, resident in other parts of the Kingdom; with the latter he corresponded in their own language, in which, amidst all his cares, he succeeded in acquiring a fair degree of proficiency.

Mr. Lee took a lively interest in all the public institutions and benevolent associations of the day, of most of which he was an ever-ready and efficient member. For several years he was President of the Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society, for whose success and usefulness he labored with great zeal.

Such are some of the services rendered to the Hawaiian nation by this eminent man, whose death, at the early age of thirty-six, will be sincerely deplored by this entire people, high and low, foreign and native, from Hilo to Kauai.

Mr. Lee married in 1849, Kate B. Newman, of Albany, State of New-York, but leaves no issue.

The late General Rusk, of Texas.

From the N. O. Picayune, Aug. 5.

These comprise all the circumstances that have reached us of Gen. Rusk's death. They betoken premeditation, and show a disturbed and disordered condition of mind. Great indeed must have been the afflictions, and sore the trials, which could drive to such a state of despair a man, of heart as brave and understanding so solid, and temper so serene, as were those of Senator Rusk.

We have not at hand materials for an extended notice of his life and career. These will doubtless be fitly commemorated by those who have access to authentic documents, and it is not likely that a name which has grown up so steadily into such wide and well merited popularity, [illegible] will be permitted to fade for the want of a record.

We may, however, state in brief, from memory,

that Senator Rusk was a native of South Carolina, and an early emigrant to Texas. He was there before independence, and was one of the early patriots who took up arms to resist the Mexican oppression. [illegible] the Declaration of Independence, and [illegible] of the Republic of Texas, was the [illegible] of War. His energy in the management [illegible] was of infinite value to the [illegible] State, and is spoken of in the highest terms of eulogy, by men of all parties who were engaged in the great conflict; and it must be noted that there is no theme upon which partisanship has been more fiercely manifested than the history of the Texas revolution. All men, of all sides, however, have conceded the most unflinching courage and patriotism, and the most zealous and successful labors, to Gen. Rusk.

He was with the army at San Jacinto, and Houston's opponents aver that to Rusk is due the greater credit as the hero of the day. Be that as it may, his fame continued to grow, unsullied by reproach. He had subsequently temporary command of the army, from which he was transferred to a seat in the Cabinet of President Houston. This place he resigned, in order to attend to his private affairs, but was not long permitted to remain in retirement. He was called out to suppress the Mexican revolt at Nacogdoches, in 1838; led a regiment from Eastern Texas against the Cherokees, in 1839. In 1843, when the law was passed for the protection of the Western frontier, creating the office of Major General for that special purpose, it was vetoed by the President as unconstitutional, because the command of the army was made independent of the Executive. The Legislature passed the law over the veto, and elected Gen. Rusk to the high office.

On the annexation of Texas to the United States and her admission into the Union, Gen. Rusk was chosen one of the first Senators; and in the drawing for terms with his colleague, Gen. Houston, he drew the long term, which expired in 1851. He was re-elected—unanimously, we believe—and has been just re-elected again, without opposition, for a third term.

What has been Gen. Rusk's career in the Senate is well known to the whole country. It has not been marked by detached acts of high statesmanship, or by brilliant oratory on special occasions, so much as the steady performance of his whole duty, with an ability fully up to the mark, and a directness and integrity of purpose, which won for him frequent admiration and universal confidence. In the Senate of the United States there has been no Senator, for years, to whom more unswerving respect was paid on all sides, for the solidity of his judgment, the purity of his patriotism and the strength of will and of capacity with which he adhered to his convictions. He was a trusted leader of his own party—one they delighted to honor; yet the adversaries honored him, and never vented upon him the reproaches which they heaped upon his party.

He was Southern born—true to his section, and even fiery in the zeal with which he resented and repelled aggressions upon the rights of the South, yet he labored with energy, with hope and with faith, for the preservation of the Union.

There has been, indeed, a growing conviction throughout the Southwest, and not confined to that region, but widely spread in other sections, that in the troublous times for our country, which are apprehended to be so nigh, we might find a capable, wise, brave and honest leader in Thomas J. Rusk. We know that during the late Presidential contest, when it was doubtful whether a union of conservative force could be effected on any man strong enough to defeat the combination which at last centred about Fremont—there was many an anxious thought turned upon Rusk as the man for the times; and in leadership for the coming struggle his name had already begun to present the nucleus of a powerful organization.

These hopes are suddenly darkened. The strong mind is shattered—the strong heart has been broken. Some fatal grief, inscrutable in its workings, crushing out hope, has driven to the desperate refuge of suicide one in whom the heroic qualities were so manifest that the world would have invited him to grapple with the deadliest foes without fear that he would give back an inch. Alas! for the weakness of human nature, even in the strongest—for the uncertainty of all human calculations and the fallibility of human judgment—that the friends who so much admired him, and had such brilliant hopes for him, should gather round his new made grave, and while they mingle their tears for his loss, crave charity for the madness which wrecked his brain and drove him to self-destruction.

The Grasshopper Plague.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Anoka, Friday, July 31, 1857.

At just about the time you copied the accounts of that "Grasshopper Plague" in Minnesota, July 18, they began to migrate in myriads southeastward, and though they are now frequently visible in the air far above us, none except a few whose wings are not yet fully grown, are seen on the ground, and all fear of farther injury from them is past.

Our wheat will probably be full a quarter of a crop, while corn and potatoes bid fair for more than an average yield, as the weather for the last month has been more favorable than either of the past two seasons. Some few residents on the Mississippi, above Anoka, left last Fall, and some had intended to do so this Summer; but the exodus of the grasshoppers, and their depredations in other parts of the country have shown that going from where the pest was deposited last year, to where it is likely to be this, is like "out of the frying pan into the fire."

One curious feature in their performance is the fact, that on the north bank of streams to which they had traveled on foot, almost everything green was destroyed, while for some distance immediately south of the stream hardly any damage is done. In other localities adjoining fields show the same difference, one being entirely stripped and its neighbor entirely spared. The grass crop has suffered far less than it was, at one time, supposed, and as the apprehensions of a short crop of fodder have led to the careful harvesting of nearly every available ton of hay, there is prospect of a better supply of cattle-food this Winter than last, especially as our loss of hay by prairie fires last Fall will lead to greater care and watchfulness this season.

Previous to the departure of our winged guests many farmers felt disinclined to making any preparation for cultivation next year; since that time, however, they have commenced "breaking" with renewed energy and confidence, so that our prospects, aside from what our railroads promise, have never been so good as now. K.

Custom-House Forms.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Allow me to suggest, through your valuable paper, a few ideas as to the formation of a perfect Custom-House. In the first place, the present forms, &c., now in practice, are far from facilitating the merchant or clerk in a speedy delivery of the goods. Let us go back to the forms in use during Mr. Lawrence's Collectorship. At that time merchants were able to get their goods out of the Public Store two or three days after their landing from the vessel:

1. The merchant [illegible] entry, said entry [illegible] in the Collector's Office.
2. Entry clerk in the Naval Office.
3. Swear to the entry before a Deputy Collector.
4. Head Clerk.
5. Entry [illegible] in Naval Office to pay duty.
6. Cashier's Office. Pay duty. [I would suggest that when the duty is paid, that the Cashier keep the invoices, and send them over to the Appraiser's Office.]
7. Papers rechecked in Naval Office.
8. Permit signed by Naval Officer and Deputy Collector.
9. Take permit on board of vessel.

During Mr. Lawrence's Collectorship, parties obtained their invoices (after being examined) from the examiners, and then obtained the signature of one of the appraisers. Finding that this interfered greatly with the pressure of business, in many ways, said examiners were troubled and annoyed by this party and that party for their invoices; their time was thus taken up in looking for invoices and answering questions. Well, in place of this old form, let the invoices after examination be sent to the appraisers; they will then look them over and sign them. If anything is wrong, for of course many things may turn up that the merchant is not aware of—for instance, his goods may be considered by the appraisers, as not being entered at the correct market value, or they may be passed at a higher rate than entered per entry—I would suggest that the merchant be notified of said fact. By this means much time can be saved by the merchants and Custom-House officers. Time is valuable to both parties. It would be well for the appraisers to have a Clerk at their disposal, so that when the merchant called for his invoice, said Clerk would deliver the same, or state if anything therein was wrong.

10. Obtain invoice from Appraiser's Office.
11. Entry liquidated by Entry Clerk in Collector's Office.
12. The same in Naval Office.
13. Order Desk, &c.

It is needless to mention the other forms, as every Custom-House Clerk is familiar with them.

The great drawback has been this invoice system. At the present time the merchant does not see his invoice after the payment of duties. I should like to know how the merchant can procure his goods without an order. Let him get one at the *Order Desk* as formerly. The Collector retains the invoice, and by so doing, he undertakes double duty for his clerks. The merchants would much prefer the *old* routine, that was in practice years ago. There is no occasion for a merchant's clerk, to enter the examining room,—but [illegible] his invoice from the Appraiser's Department, and go through the old forms to procure his order for the goods. Merchants [illegible] familiar with the Custom-House routine, as it is customary for them simply to sign their bond and swear to their entry, not taking turns at any desk, leaving their entries to their clerks to finish—therefore, they should consult with their clerks as to the best and quickest forms to be suggested to the Committee. The New-Yorkers know much better than outsiders do, as to the proper forms of Custom-House business. When a Clerk once knows them he seldom forgets them.

Under the present forms, it takes at least one or two weeks to get your goods from public store, and in many cases longer. It costs the merchant more time and money, for this reason: Say, for instance, he has four or more invoices to one entry, said entries are numbered by the Custom-House Clerk, 1, 2, 3 and 4, &c. A list is made of these invoices, they are confused with those belonging to other merchants, sent over to the Appraiser's office, and then distributed to the respective examiners. The examiner gets invoice No. 1, examines the respective case ordered on said invoice, sends it back to the Appraiser, and thence it goes to the Invoice Clerk, then, *I might say*, to some half a dozen clerks, before it gets to the order desk. About an hour after, invoice No. 1 is complete, invoice No. 2 is sent to the Appraiser, and goes through the same form, consequently the merchant throws away sixty cents, whereas, if he could obtain all these four invoices in the first place from the Appraiser, he could have his own order made out for his four cases at a cost of twenty cents, saying he has one case to each invoice, and thus save time. I have been all through these forms, and know them too well. The twenty cents have been paid so often on each additional order that, in fact, it may be called robbery. I would suggest the calling of a meeting of the merchants' clerks—they know best how to make a perfect Custom-House system. TONY.

Blind Justice.—Justice is nowhere more blind and unequal in her mandates than at the Police Courts. A man named Edward Kennedy, an Irish tailor, was brought yesterday afternoon before Justice Brennan, at Essex Market Police Court, by Officer Jones, of the Seventh Precinct, who preferred a charge against him. "I arrested this man at 1 o'clock this afternoon, in Cherry-street," said the officer, "for disorderly conduct. He was standing on the sidewalk with two men, and as I and my partner, Officer Butterfield, passed them, they hallooed after us, using opprobrious epithets and vile language, with a view to excite us. We passed slowly on, paying no heed to them. This encouraged them, and they continued to taunt us and halloo after us the more. A crowd beginning to collect, we turned about and desired the three men to enter their houses, or else we would be compelled to arrest them. Two of them, after a little parleying, did as we desired, but this man, the prisoner, refused to move, but grew more insolent and told us to take him in if we dare. We thereupon arrested him."

Kennedy explained affairs a little different, and, of course, in his own behalf.

The magistrate dismissed the case, after assuring Kennedy that if he was again brought before him on a like charge he would be dealt with severely.

The officer gave open expression to his discontent at the magistrate's action. "It is no use, your Honor, for a policeman to make an arrest. It is extremely dangerous to take a man into custody in some parts of our Precinct, especially in Cherry and Water streets. We are pretty sure of being assailed most violently, and are generally lucky if we escape without a broken head, and when, after great personal risk, we do make an arrest, which always causes us much extra labor, our prisoner is dismissed. It is really too bad—it's no use in our doing our duty."

"In this instance," replied the magistrate, "I think a reprimand will be sufficient. You know the man. If you catch him again in any such affair, bring him before me and he will not get off so easily."

Kennedy hereupon retired from the Court, and on meeting officer Jones on the sidewalk said to him, in a threatening manner,—"Now you have done your most. Remember! I will remember you for this, dead or alive!"

The policeman was prompted to rearrest the unforgiving Kennedy, but to use his own language, "he knew it would be no use, so he let him slide," and returned back to his Ward to report the case "dismissed of course, Sergeant."

A few days ago two little boys were arrested in the Seventh Ward for fighting in the street. They were taken before Justice Brennan who sentenced them each to six months imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

Highway Robbery.—Mr. Wm. Treville, a gentleman residing at No. 142 West Forty-ninth-street, was attacked, at a late hour on Saturday night, in the Tenth-avenue, by five men. They knocked him down and robbed him of $8, which was all the money he had about him. Officer Stewart, of the Twenty-first Precinct, came to his assistance, and arrested one of the robbers, an Irishman, named John Hennigan. The others escaped. Hennigan was taken before Justice Flandreau and committed for examination.

A North American Temperance Convention is to be held at Chicago on the 10th of November next. Its object is to secure unity of action among all Temperance organizations. Dr. Jesse C. Peck, E. C. Delavan and Peter Sinclair will be present.

Why a Minister Left his Church—Brutal Outrages on Slaves.

The Rev. Samuel Sawyer, a graduate of the New-York Union Theological Seminary, and for the last nine years pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Rogersville, East Tennessee, was recently driven from his Church in consequence of his course in regard to the beating of a slave named Anthony by his master, one Col. Netherland, an elder in his Church. Mr. Sawyer has published nothing in regard to the affair until driven to it by slanderous reports, prejudicial to his character as a minister, have been circulated and forced him to his own defence. He therefore publishes a long statement in a supplement to the Knoxville (Tenn.) *Presbyterian Witness*, the truth of which is vouched for by Messrs. Joseph Hoffmaster and J. M. Johnson, elders of the Rogersville Church. The Col. Netherland, whose brutality is so disgustingly shown, has been elected a delegate to the Secession Convention called by the Pro-Slavery ministers of the New School Presbyterian Church, to meet at Richmond on the 27th inst.

It appears that a slave, formerly belonging to the [illegible] of Dr. Ross, was [illegible] by Col. Netherland, and was sold in 1856 to be sent to Mississippi. Rather than go "down South," the negro ran off to the woods, and remained concealed for some time in a cave, until found and brought back by some hunters. He was then handcuffed by Col. N., with his master, up to the trader who bought him, who took him back of the church, in a field, and there, in the presence of a crowd of spectators, beat him with over three hundred and thirty blows, laid on with a leather strap nailed to a board, while the slave was tied down on his back, naked and blindfolded. The trader whipped him to make him confess who had harbored him, and probably would have "beaten him till Saturday night," if such an excitement had not been caused by the first instalment of scourging.

But this was not the worst. Col. Netherland owned an old gray-haired slave who had nursed him in infancy, and suspecting that he knew more about the runaway and who had harbored him than he chose to tell, he handed him over to the same negro trader, to be taken to a neighboring county and there beaten at discretion, to make him confess.

The trader took the old man to a place called Bean's Station, in the next County, (Grainger,) and there, on Sunday morning, in a stable, on the public highway, stripped and tied him naked on a plank, strapped his feet to a post, and tied his head forward to a brace, and then whipped him by striking with a carpenter's handsaw—Mississippi way—which raises large blisters and bursts them, cutting the hide in pieces. He whipped him that Sunday till all the neighbors closed their doors—whipped him till the neighbors put down their windows and closed the curtains—whipped him till the women, driven wild by hearing the blows and the negro's agonizing cries for mercy, cried out against it—till one man declared if he did not stop he would return him to court—till the landlord of the tavern, after hearing in silence the infliction of at least three hundred blows with the saw, went to him and told him that he must put an end to it—that he himself was liable to indictment for suffering such things on his premises, and that he was unwilling to bear it any longer. The trader became very angry at this interference, and told the landlord that he had sent a boy to get him a bundle of whips to scourge the negro's back when the flesh should be too much cut up by the saw; and, finally, finding he could not go on, he tumbled the negro into his wagon in disgust at the Bean Station people, and went to Rutledge. The slave had two fits in consequence of the beating, but notwithstanding, the trader tied him up again in Rutledge jail, while the jailor (who would hardly have allowed it) was away, and beat him with three sticks from a loom over the raw flesh, until he was tired, and then told him he would try it again the next day. The Inspectors, however, refused to let the jail be used for such purpose, and the negro was sent home in a week, no information having been obtained from him.

Thereupon a great excitement arose at Rogersville, and the Church Session mildly requested Col. Netherland to come forward and show he was not responsible for the outrage. He refused to do this—declared he had a right to beat his negroes as much as he chose, or have it done—that churches had nothing to do with politics—and finally wound up by declaring Mr. Sawyer an Abolitionist, and that he must leave. Mr. Sawyer, thinking that the church would be divided if he stayed, and his friends being too much afraid of being called Abolitionists if they stood up for him, resigned the charge of this church, with its most righteous elder, and came away.

Letter from Hon. L. M. Keitt.

To Hon. L. M. Keitt:

Dear Sir: At a meeting of "State Rights Democrats," including a number of your personal friends, the undersigned were appointed a committee to tender you an invitation to sojourn with us, and partake of a public dinner, as a mark of the high appreciation we have of your distinguished talents, high-toned political character, and manly defence of Southern Rights.

We have the honor to be, with high consideration,
Your friends and fellow-citizens,

N. Phillips,	J. Hamilton Henegan,
C. W. Miller,	A. L. Evans,
E. B. Wheeler,	A. Turpin Harllee,
N. C. McDuffie,	Duncan McIntyre,
W. H. Crawford,	Thomas E. Stanley.

Marion C. H., S. C., July 22, 1857.

White Sulphur, Va., Tuesday, Aug. 2, 1857.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge your note of the 22d ult., in which you tender me a public dinner on behalf of the States Right Democracy of Marion. I regret my inability to accept it, as I would most cheerfully counsel with you, both as to the circumstances which surround the cause of the South, and the policy which she should adopt in the present exigency of affairs.

Events, in my judgment are hurrying to a crisis in which the South will have to stake her rights and safety upon her own union, and vindicate her existence by her own resources.

The day is past when treacherous concession and huckstering compromises can stay back fanaticism and I trust that the day will never come when unmeaning or insulting hosannahs to the Union will be able to bind her arm when made bare to strike her foe. The rival forms of society at the North and at the South are about to face each other, and shivering Cabinets, nor convulsive Administrations, nor dying parties, can avoid the conflict or mitigate the shock. A spurious and lachrymose philanthropy, synonymous with pauperism and riot, is now tilting down upon the pointed spears of Southern Slavery, and either Northern license or Southern law must triumph. Never before have they fairly faced each other, but all artificial obstacles are now rapidly disappearing, and the contest is beginning in earnest. Hopeful and patriotic men believe that this contest would be mitigated into rivalry, and restrained within due bounds by the principles of the Kansas Nebraska Bill. Under its sheltering provisions they believe that the different forms of society, North and South, could expand and develop side by side, and that the machinery of government might hence move on without being broken in pieces or jostled from its track. The bill itself was founded upon the fact that the forms of society and labor at the North and at the South were different, and its provisions were intended to secure an honorable and amicable rivalry between them. The federal government, as the agent of both, was pledged to an inflexible neutrality, while the champions of each struggled to advance their respective causes. This neutrality of the government, it was believed would allow legitimate expansion and development to the institutions of each section, and thereby arrest all improper collisions. During Mr. Pierce's administration this neutrality was maintained by the President, though perjured Governors, basely betraying their trusts, violated it. They were removed, and it is well known that the administration did not sympathise with their treachery.

Has the present Administration fairly carried out the provisions of the Kansas-Nebraska bill? Have they secured fair play between the North and the South? The first act was the appointment as Governor of Kansas, of a man of broken fortunes and sullied name; a needy adventurer, who traded upon the sincerity of the South, and stole into her confidence, through deceitful professions. What was his first act? To debauch Kansas from allegiance to the South, and deliver her into the hands of Free-Soil fanatics. To say that the cause of the South was lost in Kansas prior to the appointment of Walker, is to palliate fraud by falsehood. A plain statement of facts will show the truth in this particular. Upon the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, an effort was immediately made by both sections, the South to establish, the North to prohibit, Slavery. This issue absorbed all others, and constituted the gravamen of every contest in that Territory. Companies were organized at the North, and money freely contributed by Legislatures and individuals, to colonize Kansas with Free-Soil incendiaries, and expel Slavery from its limits. The South was roused by the fierce and plunging propagandism of the North, and her sons went to champion her cause in the new Territory; and her money was given to maintain them in the struggle. At the very beginning of its Territorial existence, Kansas became the battle-ground, where the forms of society and labor, North and South, strove for the mastery. This was the only question agitated in the Territory. Contest succeeded contest; the South won each; triumph followed triumph, and each was emblazoned upon her banner. Three times was General Whitfield elected the Delegate from the Territory, and each time he was elected as the pro-Slavery representative. A large majority of the members of the Territorial Legislature have always been pro-Slavery men, and the Constitution, which is expected to close the Territorial career of Kansas, and inaugurate her a State, is absolutely in the hands of the same party. Public law makes this Convention the absolute architect of the Constitution of Kansas, and usage in many similar cases, dispenses with the submission of the Constitution to popular ratification.

Why were companies organized and money levied at the North but to make Kansas a free State? Why were efforts made at the South to colonize Kansas, and money given to accomplish this, but to make her a slave State? Every effort, every struggle, every movement on either side, was made to make Kansas a free or slave State. The Federal Government, as the agent of both parties, was pledged to absolute impartiality between the contending parties. The South won on every phase of the issue, and every step of the fight; and now, when the sceptre of control is in her very grasp, it is suddenly and rudely torn away from her. How comes it that this change has so suddenly happened? How comes it that the cause of the South has so suddenly gone down? Perjured Governors have broken faith to blast her cause, and yet she bravely struggles and wins the victory against all odds. Prostituted patronage insinuates its debauchery, and yet the nerves of the South are unslacked and her energy unquelled. Year after year the territory is shaken with revolt, is stained with blood and wrapped in flames, and yet the cause of the South prospers, and her banner is triumphant. The last and closing struggle is made, and the victory is hers! when lo! its fruits turn to ashes in her hands, and despair settles upon her cause. Why this so sudden change? Is it not the nefarious and fraudulent intervention of the Federal Government? There were perjured Governors in Kansas before Walker stained its soil with fraud and tyranny; but their crimes were fruitless, because the Administration was known not to sympathize with or connive at the fraud and wrong. How happens it that Walker's dishonest intrigues too have not been bootless also? Is it not because the Administration is believed to sympathize with and abet the fraud and wrong? Is it not because he is believed to be clothed with the sanctions of the Federal Government that he has succeeded in his foul and settled machinations? If the cause of the South is lost in Kansas, it is lost through the base betrayal of a perjured minion of federal appointment. If the cause of the South be lost in Kansas, it is lost because a federal official, with the tarnished tinsel of office around him, has traveled through the Territory as a vagrant orator, cajoling, bullying, and political mountebank, [illegible] and debauching, [illegible] and bullying wherever Free-Soil objects could be accomplished by these base appliances.

The loss of Kansas to the South is a great loss. And does it become the minions of the party in the losing section to stigmatise those who have shed their blood and given their money to avert this calamity, by saying that the struggle was a foolish one in the beginning, for that the cause of the South was long ago hopeless? No—the sacrifices were patriotic, and the efforts made to save Kansas to the South were noble. Nor were they bootless, until the Federal Government fraudulently interfered. Is it honest, is it manly, is it decent, for the Administration to gather the spoils of the fraud committed by its minion, and then shuffle off the responsibility? To do so is despicable cowardice and vulgar meanness. I will not strike the minion and bend the knee to the master. I will not have gauntlets for the former and velvet for the latter.

With treachery and fraud tricking us out of Kansas, what is our policy? I answer, that it is the duty as well as the policy of the State to take her stand by the side of Georgia and Mississippi. These patriotic States have promptly rebuked the dishonest intrigues which have affected us in Kansas, and have put forth a high vindication of Southern rights. Let us cooperate with them. If the South is ejected from Kansas, it is done to consolidate and strengthen the Free-Soil Democracy of the North. The various fragments and factions of Democracy are all more or less Free-Soil, are each ringing its "tag-bell" to prevent collision, and are all ready to be soldered together again by Free-Soil cement. To accomplish this foul Union, the South is to be sacrificed in Kansas. What boots it whether the South is sacrificed through Free-Soil Democracy or Black Republicanism!

That which chiefly recommended the Nebraska bill to the South was its committal of the Democratic party to a clearer vindication of her rights. This has been defeated by the intrigues of those in power. Mr. Buchanan was nominated by the North and elected by the South, and any act of perfidy on his part is and will be doubly damned. Democracy at the North is hopelessly prostrated, unless it can be revived by some Free-soil application. In any issue between Slavery and Abolitionism, the North will accept the latter; and as that is the main issue before the people, the North cannot be relied upon. The only chance that remained, viz: that of allowing each section to legitimately develop its institutions through fair rivalry, has been destroyed by the fraudulent intervention of the Federal Government. The contest is rapidly coming, and the South must rely upon herself. Though her efforts be stigmatized by federal minions, and the resolutions of sovereign States denouncing fraud and wrong, be pronounced "ungracious" by an executive of her own creation, yet she must achieve her safety, though her arm should fall heavily upon a cabinet of [illegible] and a paralytic Administration. In 1850, the Whig party of the South, which had elected Gen. Taylor, trampled him from power when his treachery was made manifest; and will the Democratic party of the South be less true to our rights and honor, or less haughty and indignant against fraud and wrong? The Democratic party owes its ascendancy to the South, and every act of treachery should be met by consuming curses. No leader is sanctioned against the vengeance of an outraged people, and no official is so high that popular justice cannot reach him. The South must maintain her rights, though she turn a deaf ear to the appealing shrieks of shivering Cabinets, of hysterical Presidents, and dissolving parties. Her safety is in her union, and Georgia and Mississippi have gloriously led the way. Let South Carolina wheel into line with them, and march with steady step along the same bright track of constitutional integrity. Let her be no laggard in that contest in which the rights and honor of the South are to be vindicated. There should be no dissension in the Southern camp, and I trust there will be none, when the hour arrives in which loyalty to party will be treason to the South.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
LAWRENCE M. KEITT.

To Messrs. Phillips, Miller, Wheeler, Evans, and others, Marion C. H., S. C.

Indian Fighting in Texas.

The *Picayune* is indebted to Lieut. Wood, U. S. A., who arrived here, last evening, from Texas, *en route* for Washington, for the following facts, which were received by him from Lieut. Hood, of the 2d Artillery, just as he was leaving Texas:

Lieut. Hood, Company G, 2d Cavalry, reports an engagement, on the 20th July, at the head of Devil River, with forty-five Indians.

He had twenty-four men on a scouting party; was informed at Fort Mason, from which he was detached, that a band of Lipans had obtained permission to bring in their families, and if they encountered any of the scouting parties, they were to hoist a white flag. On the 20th, he discovered ten Indians, who raised a white flag. He kept seven men with his pack mules and started towards them, and when he approached within about thirty yards, they immediately lowered their flag, and some thirty Indians sprang up and commenced firing rifles and arrows.

These shots were forthwith returned, and a close combat ensued. Lieutenant Hood's men were armed with yagers and one revolver each. The melée became so close that one of the men, after firing his gun, hung it over the pommel of his saddle, and an Indian took it off!

He killed nine Indians and wounded ten or twelve. Lost two men, one killed and one missing; one dangerously wounded; himself and three men were wounded; and one horse was killed and three wounded.

Lieut. Hood had seventeen fighting men in the engagement. His guides counted forty-five Indians, and stated them to be Lipans and Camanches.

If Lieut. Hood's men had been armed with two revolvers each, it is thought he would have destroyed the whole party.

A Bad Woman—Murdered Children.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

A sexton, who has been for several years acting as such in one of our city graveyards, called at the Mayor's office to-day, and solicited the Mayor to give him a permit to see Mrs. Gardner, now awaiting trial, in the County Jail, on a charge of murder.

The Mayor very naturally inquired why he wished to see her, and in reply the sexton told him that he had certain suspicions floating in his mind, and that he wished to see her that he might know whether or not he was justified in entertaining them.

After some further conversation the Mayor learned from the man that, in his capacity of sexton, he had been called on frequently by an undertaker in the city, who brought him children to bury. For some he had permits, and for others he had not, and they were all interred in neat coffins, in his (the undertaker's) lot.

About two years ago the undertaker brought here another child in a wagon. There was a woman with him at the time, and when he was about interring the child, she asked him why he did not bury it where he had buried the others for her, namely, by the fence. He did not recollect her at the time, but it subsequently came to his memory, that he had, within the space of a year, buried some five children for this woman. The matter dropped here, and when the child was buried, the parties left the grave-yard.

The sexton was not paid for his services in this last case, and he applied to the undertaker for the money, but he referred him to a woman on Tunnel street, whose name he had forgotten, and told him she would settle with him. He saw her and got the money, and thinking, from what he had seen in the papers lately in relation to the abortion case, that Mrs. Gardner might be the woman who had these children buried, he wanted the permit to see her, and satisfy himself on this point.

The Mayor gave the sexton the permit, and from a number of women, he recognized Mrs. Gardner as the woman. She pretended not to know him when she saw him, and looked a great deal confused, but he was satisfied as to her identity, and declared himself ready at any time to swear to it.

The children which Mrs. Gardner had interred, he thought from the weight and size of the coffins, might be about a year old. He asked the undertaker at one time if they were all her own, but he only winked his eye in reply, as much as to say "don't you know all about."

The Mayor is actively investigating the matter, and if more evidence be not found against this fiend in human form it will not be for want of activity on the part of our Chief Magistrate.

A Man Barbarously Beaten to Death.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Aug. 15.

Evening before last, two Germans, named Jacob Grieger and Ludwig Beidenbaugh, were driving to their home, some 3½ miles east of Mount Pleasant, in a wagon, when they quarreled, just beyond the Brighton House, and Beidenbaugh struck Grieger with the butt of his heavily loaded whip, and knocked him from the vehicle. He then leaped out, and continued to beat Grieger upon the head most unmercifully, although he lay senseless, bleeding, and apparently lifeless on the road, until two persons, residing at Mount Pleasant, drove up, and remonstrated with Beidenbaugh for his cruelty, who, however, paid them no attention, but continued his savage blows upon the poor victim at his feet. One of the persons, a young man named Hoffner, then jumped out of the buggy in which he was, and picking up a large stone, struck Beidenbaugh upon the head and knocked him down, causing him to desist from further brutality. The two then drove on, and Beidenbaugh, it seems, soon after followed them, leaving Grieger lying on the public road.

Shortly afterwards, two carmen came by, and seeing G. lying there, picked him up and carried him to the residence of Dr. Richardson, near the toll-gate. The Doctor not being at home, the carmen, very carelessly, not to say inhumanly, left the wounded man, then still alive, upon the portico, and continued their route. Grieger was found there dead about an hour after.

The Coroner held an inquest upon the body yesterday morning, and the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts we have narrated. Grieger's principal wound was just back of his left ear, apparently from a dull, heavy, blunt weapon, fracturing the skull, and likely of itself to produce death.

Beidenbaugh, said to be much larger than Grieger, has a wife and two children. He was arrested and taken before Squire Joseph, of Mount Pleasant, who, after examining into the case, refused to receive bail, and ordered his commitment to the county jail. B.'s wife fainted when he was arrested, and fears were entertained for her life, as she is soon to become again a mother.

Beidenbaugh declares, in extenuation of his crime, that Grieger drew a knife upon him in the wagon, at the commencement of the disagreement.

A Musical People.—That Bostonians have music in their souls was fully proved last evening, by the large attendance upon the various musical entertainments in different parts of the city. The Music Hall contained an immense throng, at the enjoyable affair there, in which music and sociality were agreeably blended. The Tremont Temple concert was fairly attended from the great attraction of the splendid organ-playing of Mr. Morgan. Out-of-door concerts in front of the Parker House (where the Brigade Serenade Band discoursed most delicious music) and at other points, particularly in Howard-street, attracted large crowds of delighted listeners. Who will have the hardihood to assert, after this, that the people of Boston cannot appreciate the elevating influences of harmony, and the concord of sweet sounds? Would that they had a city government as willing to spend the public money to raise the taste of the community to a still higher standard, as to expend it for their own physical enjoyment.—*Boston Transcript.*

More Slaves Manumitted.—Wm. H. Smart, of Warren County, Miss., manumitted in the Probate Court, yesterday, by attorneys Jolliffe and Gitchell, Ellen Smart, a mulatto woman, aged 26, and Edward, her son, aged 2 years. Both, as usual, had more Caucasian than African blood.

George W. Westbrook, of Lafourche Parish, La., liberated Catharine, a mulatto woman, about three-quarters white, aged 45 years. Mr. W. came to this city in person, for the purpose of giving Catharine freedom, as he could not emancipate her in Louisiana where a prohibitory law has been recently passed by the Legislature.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Boylston Medical Prize Questions.—A premium of sixty dollars, or a gold medal of that value, has been awarded, by the Boylston Medical Prize Committee, to Dr. W. W. Morland, of Boston, for a dissertation on "The Pathology and Treatment of the Diseases of the Urinary Organs." Another premium of similar value was awarded to Dr. Ephraim Cutter, of Woburn, for a dissertation on "Under what circumstances do the usual Signs furnished by Auscultation and Percussion prove fallacious?"

BUSINESS NOTICES.

IMMENSE REDUCTION

In prices for French China, English Iron-stone China, Cut and Pressed Table Glass, Gas Fixtures, Silver-plated Ware and Table Cutlery.

LOOK AT THE FIGURES!

White Dinner Sets, 154 pieces, $16; White Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $3 75; Gilt Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $7 50; White Toilet Sets, $1; Fancy and Gilt Toilet Sets, $3 75; Cut Glass Goblets, the dozen, $1 75; Cut Glass Wines, the dozen, 75 cents; Three-light Gas Chandeliers, $7; Four-light, do., $9 50; Hall Lights, $2; Bedroom, Folding Brackets, two joints, 75 cents; Silver-plated Casters, six cut bottles, $1 75; Silver-plated Cake Baskets, $2 50; Silver-plated Tea Sets, six pieces, $20; Silver-plated Tablespoons, the dozen, $3 75; Silver-plated Teaspoons, the dozen, $1 50; Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen, $4.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TEN DOLLAR SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S $10 sewing machines are now for sale at the office of the Company, No. 449 Broadway. Persons wishing sewing machines will do well to examine this household favorite before paying from $75 to $150 for less valuable but more complicated ones. It is needless to add that the howls and shrieks of the high-priced sewing machine dealers in regard to injunctions on this are false and wholly without foundation.

WATSON, WOOSTER & CO., No. 449 Broadway.

THE DAUGHTER'S CONFESSION.

BY JULIA CAREY [illegible].

"Mamma," said Laura, softly
Laying down the open book,
And throwing at the prim old dame
A fond, beseeching look;
"I can never wed but Harry,
So urge on me no more
To wed the rich old Splutterfus,
Whose years must be three score.

"Though Harry is not wealthy,
He has youth and health and hope;
And to genius such as he commands
The world gives ample scope.
And to prove his taste and wisdom,
And that love is not a myth—
He has chosen me for his sweetheart,
And he buys his clothes of Smith!"

SMITH BROTHERS' One Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122, 126 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

BARNES & PARK

Have removed from No. 304 Broadway to Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row.

Directly opposite the Astor House. The attention of close buyers and jobbers of drugs is invited to our immense stock of

PATENT MEDICINES,

at and below proprietors' prices, by the case, dozen or 100 gross. Confining ourselves exclusively to the medicine business, we possess facilities to handle this class of goods upon terms never before attempted in America.

BARNES & PARK. New-York, Cincinnati and San Francisco.

FOR HOTELS AND STEAMSHIPS.

A large assortment of double thick French China, and English Iron-stone Ware. Also cut and pressed Table Glass, Silver-plated Ware and Table Cutlery. For sale at a handsome commission below the market rates.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has been removed to No. 2 Vesey-street, Astor House. Trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, silk elastic stockings, and every variety of bandages of most approved patterns skillfully applied. A female attendant in private rooms for ladies.

SEWING MACHINES. THREE DIFFERENT KINDS UNDER INJUNCTION!!

On the 30th day of June, 1857, the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York, in several suits in equity commenced by I. M. SINGER & CO., after due notice to the defendants, ordered writs of injunction to issue prohibiting the sale or use of the Hunt & Webster machine, for violating five patents. Also, the Emory, Houghton & Co. machine for infringing two patents, and against the Watson ten dollar machine for infringing two patents. Persons who buy any of these inferior Sewing Machines can have no reason for complaint when they are compelled by law to stop using them.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

GREAT FIRE IN NEW-ORLEANS.—EXTRACT from a letter from New-Orleans to T. T. TWILTY, Agent for Herring's Patent Champion Safe:

The day after you left we had quite a large fire here. One of the stores destroyed was occupied by Messrs. Elliott & Co. The Herring's Patent Safe which they bought was in the fire several hours, and when opened the books and papers were found to be in a perfect state of preservation. They are well satisfied with it and will want another when they start again. I have let them have our back office until their store is rebuilt, which will be about the 1st of September. Yours,

THOMAS TWILTY.

New-Orleans, Aug., 1857.

S. C. HERRING & Co., manufacturers, Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

WATSON'S $10 SEWING MACHINES.—ANOTHER INJUNCTION AGAINST THEM.—On the 3d day of August instant, the United States Circuit Court for the southern district of New York granted an injunction in a suit prosecuted by I. M. Singer & Co. against Watson, Wooster & Co. This injunction absolutely prohibits the defendants and their agents from making, using, selling, or advertising for sale the Watson $10 Machine. Newspaper publishers will please take notice of this injunction, and not assist in violating it.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS WHO want a sewing-machine of wonderful utility, one that will sew the lightest and the heaviest fabrics better than any other, the best machine for family use, manufacturing, plantation, or any use whatever, a machine that don't get out of order, and with which an industrious woman can readily earn $1,000 a year, can obtain it no where except at the office of I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

HAIR DYE!! WIGS!! HAIR DYE!!—CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, has the safest, the surest and the best Hair Dye in the world. His new style of Zephyr Scalps beat all for their natural appearance, lightness and adaptability to the head. The dye applied in private. Copy the address.

FANCY HAIR PINS, HEAD ORNAMENTS, &c., &c.—A great variety of new styles and colors, black, red, pink, white, blue, lilac and gilt, just received at OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S, No. 331 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—CARPETING, OIL CLOTHS, curtain goods, &c., selling off at less than cost, at YOUNG & JAYNE'S store, No. 364 Broadway, corner of Franklin-street. The entire stock to be closed out immediately, at great bargains for cash.

MARRIED

Marshall—Carr.—In this City, on Saturday afternoon, Aug. 15, by Rev. John J. Elmendorf, John Charles Marshall to Miss Maria Ann Carr, all of this City.

Olyphant—Vernon.—At Middletown, R. I., on Thursday, Aug. 13, by Rev. T. Thayer, D. D., R. M. Olyphant, of this City, to Anna C., daughter of Wm. Vernon, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

Willis.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 15, Robert Seaman Willis, son of Wm. M. and Letitia Willis, in the 16th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family, and of his brother-in-law, Charles Place, Jr., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of the latter, No. 31 26th-av., this day, (Monday,) at 3 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Paterson.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 16, Charles A. Paterson, son of Robert and Louisa Paterson, aged 7 months and 1 day.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 129 West 48d-st.

Embree.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Aug. 16, James [illegible], infant son of John H. and Isabella A. Embree, aged 10 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, 209 Bowery.

Cox.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 15, Margarita, infant daughter of Charles H. and Harriet Cox, aged 4 months and 16 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 212 Bleecker-st.

Goodheart.—[illegible]

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, [illegible] (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, without further invitation.

From all the checkered ills below
[illegible] doth sleep;
Her little heart no pangs doth know,
Her eyes no more shall weep.

Let sorrow for her early doom
No more in silence sigh;
For hope, that points beyond the tomb,
Bids every tear be dry.

Haight.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Aug. 15, Benjamin Haight, in the 78th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his sons, Rev. Dr. Haight, and Augustus R. and Edward Haight, are requested to attend the funeral services, in the Church of the Annunciation, 14th st., near 7th av., this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation.

Yates.—On Saturday, Aug. 15, Alexander Yates, after a short illness of 3 days.

His remains were taken to Cypress Hills on Sunday, the 16th, for interment.

Elwell.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 15, Mary S. Elwell, wife of the late John Elwell, in the 64th year of her age.

The friends of the family, also, those of her sons, James W., John P. and Charles F. Elwell, and Henry A. Moore, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 186 Jay st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

Quevedo.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 16, Francis G., infant son of Francis G. and Rebecca J. Quevedo, aged 1 year.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 185 Sands-st.

Robinson.—At New Brighton, Staten Island, on Friday evening, Aug. 14, Beverly Robinson, in the 79th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral, at St. Thomas' Church, this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, without further invitation. The President, Trustees and Faculty of Columbia College are specially invited to attend.

Shields.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Friday, Aug. 14, of disease of the heart, [illegible], wife of Geo. H. Shields, of New-York, and daughter of Mrs. Ann Seabury, of the former place.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, secured by the celebrated LA BELLE LOCK. WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPNESS. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 40 Murray-st., New-York.

NECK-TIES AND STOCKS. SMITH & BROUWER, No. 42 Vesey-st., New-York. Importers and Manufacturers of Neck-Ties and Stocks. FOR THE TRADE ONLY. WHOLESALE BUYERS Are invited to examine our Fall Styles.

WIGS! HAIR-DYE!! WIGS!!! BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his famous dye. Sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

WING'S CELEBRATED FARINA CRACKERS.—Made from material prepared from that portion of the wheat which is most nutritious and beneficial. It is estimated that one pound contains as much nutriment as two pounds of bread as it is usually baked.

WING'S FARINA CRACKERS

Are of small size, over ninety to the pound, and baked dry. They are delightful to the taste, and one of the best crackers ever produced for family use.

FOR ARMIES.

And with oysters they are unequaled.

We ask every mother to procure WING'S FARINA CRACKERS for her children. They are far superior to many of the preparations usually given to them, being decidedly more healthful and nourishing, and, as they dissolve readily in the mouth, are always eaten with a fine zest.

Ladies and gentlemen will find them unsurpassable for their

FINE FLAVOR AND PLEASANT TASTE.

Delicate ladies, and all persons whose habits are more or less sedentary, will find WING'S CRACKERS most excellent.

For professional gentlemen, bankers, merchants, and clerks, they may be used for lunch with great advantage in maintaining a healthful regularity of system.

Teachers and scholars, in schools generally, will find them very agreeable.

WING'S FARINA CRACKERS are a most valuable article for travelers in cars, or on shipboard, as they are one of the very best things that can be eaten.

On account of the great popularity of WING'S FARINA CRACKERS, some persons have been offering a very different and inferior article, which they call Farina Crackers.

To secure the genuine, therefore, you will observe that EACH CRACKER IS STAMPED WITH THE NAME OF "WING."

These are the only crackers manufactured in the United States containing the true qualities of Farina.

WING'S CRACKERS may be had generally of the best family grocers, and at wholesale only of A. B. THOMPSON & CO., 25 and 26 Fulton-st., New-York.

SILVER WARE.

WM. GALE & SON, No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway,

MANUFACTURERS OF SILVER WARE.

Have on hand a large stock of Silver Ware of their own make, and are constantly manufacturing to order every article in their line.

OLD SILVER WORKED OVER

into any style or pattern. Our house was established over thirty years since in Fulton-st., and we have since removed to our present place of business

ONE DOOR WEST OF BROADWAY.

WM. GALE & SON, No. 447 Broome-st., New-York.

NEVER MIND WHAT OTHERS [illegible] say, but call and see THE ONLY PERFECT PEN IN THE [illegible] PRINCE'S IMPROVED PROTEAN FOUNT[illegible]. Now in use for three years. Durable, [illegible] useful—the labor-saving Pen. With the [illegible] styles on hand, we have just introduced [illegible] style for bankers and accountants. [illegible] hard Rubber Goods sold at the depot, No. [illegible] corner Warren-st., opposite City Hall P[illegible].

A FALSE THEORY EXPLODED — THE TRUE SCIENCE REVEALED.

Mankind have long been engulfed [illegible] the mysteries of medicine, and [illegible] the treatment of the sick.

Medicine, as practised by the [illegible] a bundle of improbabilities [illegible]. There is nothing in its theories on which [illegible] can rely as certain or fixed; [illegible] its prescriptions are doubtful, and [illegible] factory.

[illegible]

We have proved the utter fallacy of the regular practice of medicine, and [illegible] of the R. R. R. over and over again [illegible].

[illegible]

DANGEROUS DISEASES.

In Cholera, Yellow Fever, Ship Fever, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Typhus and Typhoid Fever, and all malignant and malarious Fevers—Radway's Ready Relief and Regulators are not only positive curatives, but certain preventives.

Not only in the milder latitudes of the North have these Remedies cured the patients of these terrible maladies, but under the burning zones of the tropics, where in their wildest and most violent degrees, they conquered the [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible]

COMMON DISEASES.

All diseases prevalent at this season of the year, caused by derangements of the system, sudden changes of the weather, heat and cold, disturbed circulation of the blood, [illegible] Bowel Complaints, Fever and Ague, [illegible] Toothache, Aches and Pains of all kinds, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Falls, Inflammatory Diseases, Congestive Diseases, Humors in the system, Impure Blood, Boils, [illegible] Pimples, Blotches, &c., Liver Complaints—Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaints, and all diseases, whether chronic, inflammatory, malarious, nervous, chronic or constitutional, RADWAY'S Remedies will most positively exterminate and restore the infirm and enfeebled system to health and strength.

AN OFFER TO THE DYING.

Ye who have friends now upon the brink of the grave, on whom all hopes of recovery are lost—who have been given up as incurable by your physicians, we invite you to make one more effort to save the valued life of the dying one. A trial of these Remedies cannot do any injury, and may restore to life and health, even though no hopes are entertained by your physician. Over a thousand such instances have come to our knowledge; and we therefore feel ourselves justified in requesting the trial. Surely, after the physician says he can do no more, his patient, by your using a remedy that might do good, is criminal.

As one of the instances we have alluded to in the above article, we refer the public to the case reported to us by Richard Griffith, Esq., well known in Canada West as a man of high integrity, and well appreciated by his countrymen for his high official capacities.

Harrowsmith, Frontenac Co., C. W., June [illegible], 1857.

In October, 1855, my wife giving birth to a child, left her bed too early, and caught a severe cold, which [illegible] to terminate her life. The best physicians in the neighborhood, and Kingston were in attendance on her, but all of no avail—the Doctors had given her up. [illegible] For seven consecutive weeks I [illegible] watching to see her breathe her last. [illegible] a copy of your paper called [illegible] [illegible] as a last resort. I gave her the Resolvent [illegible].

[illegible] gave her up to death. I again had recourse to [illegible] gave him the Resolvent internally, and used [illegible] externally, to his eyes. [illegible] hearty, truthful child, enjoying the best of health. Your most obedient and grateful servant,

RICHARD GRIFFITH.

The above, reader, is but one out of thousands of similar cases in the world, where, had the verdict of the physicians been relied upon, without further trial, death would have claimed its victim. Do not, therefore, give up your friends on the mere report of your physicians, that they can do no more. When you are told this, [illegible]

RADWAY & CO., [illegible]

The August Elections.

KENTUCKY.—The result stated a week ago has not been altered by subsequent returns. There have been eight Democrats and two Americans elected to Congress, viz:

[illegible], Dem.	J. H. Elliott, Dem.
[illegible], Dem.	H. Marshall, Amer.
W. L. Underwood, Amer.	J. B. Clay, Dem.
A. G. Talbot, Dem.	John C. Mason, Dem.
J. [illegible], Dem.	John W. Stevenson, D.

The majority of JAMES H. GARRARD, Democrat, for State Treasurer, over THOMAS L. JONES, American, is above ten thousand.

In the State Legislature the Democrats will have a majority of sixteen on joint ballot, which will enable them to elect a United States Senator. Twenty [illegible] Senators, including one to fill a vacancy, were elected on the 3d inst., and of these the Democrats elected thirteen, and the Americans seven. But there are eighteen Senators holding over, of whom only [illegible] are Democrats. This will give the Americans a majority of two in the Senate. In the House of Representatives, all elected this year, the Democrats will have a majority of eighteen or twenty.

TENNESSEE.—In this State the Democrats have elected Mr. [illegible] in the Third District, Mr. [illegible] in the Fourth District, Mr. [illegible] in the Fifth, Mr. WRIGHT in the Seventh, Mr. ATKINS in the Ninth, and Mr. AVERY in the Tenth. The Americans elect Mr. [illegible] in the Sixth District, and Mr. ZOLLICOFFER in the Eighth. The First and Second Districts to be heard from.

There will be a Democratic majority in both branches of the State Legislature, and this will give them two United States Senators. ISHAM G. HARRIS, Democrat, is elected Governor of the State by a majority of ten thousand over ROBERT HATTON, American.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Here the Democrats have been victorious. They have gained two members of Congress, and in several districts they had no opposition. The following members appear to have been elected: Thomas Ruffin, Burton Craige, Thomas L. Clingman, Warren Winslow, L. O'B. Branch, Henry M. Shaw (over H. W. Smith,) and Alfred M. Scales, (over [illegible] Puryear.) In the Fifth District the contest is between JOHN A. GILMER, American, and STEPHEN W. WILLIAMS, Democrat.

TEXAS.—The returns are sufficient to show that Hon. H. R. RUNNELS, Democrat, is elected Governor of Texas by from 10,000 to 12,000 majority over Hon. SAMUEL HOUSTON. There was no real contest for Lieutenant-Governor, and both the Democratic candidates for Congress have been chosen by large majorities.

Ohio Politics.

The Republican Convention, lately in session at Columbus, after renominating Gov. CHASE by acclamation, passed, among others, the following resolutions:

We insist that the lawful process by the State Courts for the maintenance of right, and the prosecution and punishment of crime committed within the limits of Ohio and against her sovereignty, shall be executed without let or hindrance by Federal officials.

We deny the right of the Federal authorities under the color of a Fugitive Slave act or any other act, to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, or defeat its due execution and operation in this State.

We condemn the doctrines of the majority of the Federal Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, as anti-constitutional, anti-Republican, anti-Democratic, incompatible with State Rights and destructive of personal security.

We regard Slavery as a great evil and wrong, everywhere constantly mischievous, and prospectively fatal both to the Union and Liberty; and we therefore earnestly oppose its extension or encouragement by the Federal Government.

We concur with a vast majority of the people of the Free States, and with a respectable portion of the people of Slave States, in reprobation of the action of the Federal Government, under the control of the Slave power, in breaking down the barriers against Slavery extension provided by the wisdom of our fathers, and in forcing Slavery into Free Territory, under the fraudulent pretence of the Nebraska-Kansas Bill, in disregard of settled national policy and plain Constitutional provisions.

Gov. CHASE, in accepting the re-nomination, said: You will not expect from me a profession of my political faith. I have no new one to make every twelve months. In the United States Senate, in my communications to the Legislature, in other places, are recorded an enumeration of my principles, where all men may read. I am ashamed of none of them. I have stood where I expect to stand until the great end for which we labor is achieved.

I ask your cooperation, until, as I have formerly said, Slavery is de-nationalized—until it is deprived of the protection and support of the National Government—until it ceases to subject State Sovereignty to its demands. I stand, as I have ever stood, the avowed and determined advocate of the cause of liberty and human rights, wherever, and by whomsoever assailed.

I do this, however, within the limits of the Constitution—within its scope and verge there is energy enough for the utmost efforts for the final eradication of this evil.

I come here to announce no new platform, or other topics. I rely on my past declarations of opinion from which I have seen no cause to swerve.

California Politics.

THE GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATES.

Hon. EDWARD STANLY, Republican candidate for Governor of California, has written a letter defining his position. He says:

"When in Congress, as well as in the Legislature of my well-beloved native State, my opinions were not concealed from my constituents. Though in common with all Southern men, I condemned the attempts of Abolitionists to interfere with the rights of the Southern States, I never hesitated to say in public speeches, as in private, that Slavery was an evil; I never was guilty of the folly of denying what seven Presidents—beginning with the Father of his country and coming down to the time of POLK—have admitted, that Congress had the power to prohibit the extension of Slavery to free Territory. By these declarations opposition was stimulated, and sometimes unmeasured denunciation followed. But upon appealing to CÆSAR from the politicians, to patriotic Whigs and Democrats—to the people, I was triumphantly sustained. When I advocated the right of the people of California to enter the Union as a free State, I was threatened with the loss of the confidence of my constituents; but against furious opposition I was sustained. * * * California has suffered by adherence to party discipline. The question has not been, what is best for her honor and welfare, but who shall take this office, or who will buy that? The Moloch of party has greatly oppressed her people, and almost destroyed her prosperity. She will never attain that rank among her sister States to which she is entitled, until her people, forgetting what is past, shall unite in the common purpose of emancipating her from the slavery of mind—from the despotism of party spirit. We are in a new and commanding position before the world. We have a State unlike any other in our Union—her laws not settled, her finances disordered, her credit impaired; defalcations common and numerous; with a population of citizens, by birth or choice, generally strangers to each other, and too much engrossed by their own affairs to pay much attention to public interests. Our State demands duties of higher character than those we owe to party."

Senator WELLER, the Democratic candidate for Governor, proposes to stump the State. He tells the people what he has done, by way of preparing them for what he is to do:

"When I returned to this State some two months since, it was my honest determination to go with your Representatives in the Legislature had sent me—into the walks of private life. My pecuniary circumstances and my personal feelings demanded this course. I was required, of course, to serve the people of California, unless I enjoyed their confidence and esteem. I felt that in the public station in which I had been placed, I had not forfeited my pledge or lost your regard. [Great applause.] But friends, to whom I was under personal obligations in various sections of this State, demanded that I should once more present myself before the people of California. I did not feel at liberty to disregard that call. I consented to the use of my name, and after the extraordinary scenes enacted at the primary elections, I could not, I dared not, refuse the nomination which you have this day tendered me. [Prolonged applause.] I have said that I should have been perfectly content to remain in private life. I required no indorsement from the people of California. [Great applause.] I am willing that they should go and examine the record of my legislative life in both branches of the National Legislature. I have been six years in the House of Representatives and six years in the United States Senate, and I refer any man who desires to know where I stand on the public questions of the day, to that record there made up."

CASE OF THE BARK N. H. GASTON.—Captain D. F. MAXWELL, of the above named bark, denies the statement, published in some of the papers on the 10th, to the effect that he had entered this port from the West Indies, by the way of New Haven, with the intention to evade Quarantine regulations. Captain MAXWELL says he landed a small portion of his cargo and passengers in New-Haven, and then came to New-York, not to the dock, however, but proceeded directly to Quarantine, where he remained the required time. Capt. M. says he was fully acquainted with the port regulations, and had no idea of evading them.

Markets. Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 15, 1857—5 P. M.

ASHES—The Market is firm, with sales of 50 bbls. at $7 [illegible] for Pearls, and $7 87½ for Pots.

COFFEE—Sales 500 mats Java, at 16½c., and 350 bags Rio, 11½c. @12c.—4 months.

COTTON—The market continues very firm, with sales of [illegible] bales at $15⅝c. for Middling Uplands; 16½c. for Mobile, and 15⅞c. for New-Orleans.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for all grades of Flour (except superfine State, which is scarce,) is dull, and the tendency of prices downward. The receipts are not large, yet there is some accumulation of stock. Sales 4,[illegible] bbls. at $[illegible] 65 for common to choice superfine State; $6 80@$6 90 for extra State; $6 40@$6 65 for Superfine Western; and $6 [illegible]@$7 00 for common to medium extra Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Ohio. The high grades of extra have declined 12c @25c. ₿ bbl. within a few days, and are too unsettled to quote at present. In Canadian Flour there is a moderate business doing, and the market is without change of moment. Sales 450 bbls. at $6 50 @$7 00 for common to good superfine, and $6 90@ $8 75 for fancy and extra. Southern Flour is dull and decidedly lower. The receipts are increasing, while the demand is falling off. Sales 1,100 bbls. at $6 75@$7 50 for common to choice Superfine; and $7 [illegible]@$9 for fancy and extra. Rye Flour is in moderate supply and dull, at $4@$4 50 for common fine to choice superfine. Corn Meal is dull, at $4 15@$4 20 for Jersey; $4 50@$4 50 for Brandywine; and $20 for Puncheons.

GRAIN—The transactions in old Wheat are only to a limited extent, and the market is heavy, while in new there is a moderate business doing at a decline of [illegible] ₿ bushel. The demand is chiefly for the supply of the immediate wants of local millers, with trifling sales for export. Sales 4,400 bushels Milwaukee Club at $1 42; 650 bushels good new white Ohio (the first of the season) at $1 83½; 3,700 new white Southern at $1 50 for unsound; $1 80@$1 86 for good to prime, and 3,100 new red ditto, at $1 70, closing dull and heavy. In Rye there is only a limited business reported at 95c.@$1 ₿ bushel for old and new, including a small lot of prime old at $1 05, an outside price. The demand for Corn is chiefly for the local trade, and with a fair supply offering, holders are compelled to submit to lower prices in order to realize. Sales 31,000 bushels mixed Western at 85½c.@86c. for prime, afloat, and delivered. Small lots of white and yellow Southern were sold at about previous quotations. The market for Oats is dull and heavy at 59c.@62c. for State and Western. New-Jersey is selling all the way from 45c.@60c., as in quality.

MOLASSES—Sales of 75 bbls. Cuba Muscovado at [illegible]@52c.

PROVISIONS—The market for Pork is buoyant, with a fair demand. The sales amount in the aggregate, to 1,800 bbls., at $24 75 for Mess; $21 for Prime; $[illegible] for Prime Mess, and $26@$26 50 for Clear, including [illegible],000 bbls. Mess, for Canada, at the quotation. The market for Beef remains firm, and the demand is fair. Sales—300 bbls., at $16 50@$17 50 for repacked Western, and $18@$19 for extra Mess. Prime Mess is held at $30@$31, without sales. Beef Hams are inactive, and prices are nominal, at $23@$23 75. Cut Meats are buoyant, with sales of 100 hhds. Shoulders, to arrive, at 11½c., and small parcels Hams at 12½c. Bacon is firm, with sales of 27 hhds. Western Smoked at 14¼c.@14½c. Lard remains firm, with sales of [illegible] bbls., at 15½c.@15¾c. Butter is selling at 16c.@[illegible] for Ohio, and 18c.@23c. for State. Cheese is dull at [illegible]c.@10c.

RICE—Is quiet, with sales of 120 tierces at 5¼c.@[illegible] cash.

SUGAR—A quiet but firm market, with sales of [illegible] hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 8c.@10c., and 20 Porto Rico, 10c.—4 months.

WHISKY—The market is dull and heavy—sales 300 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 28c.@29½c. The latter price for small parcels.

FREIGHTS—Continue dull, with engagements to Liverpool of 200 bales of Cotton at 3s.; 200 tons Logwood 7s. 6d.; 100 tons Fustic 6s.; 300 bbls. Resin 5¼; [illegible] bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 2s.; and 7,000 hhds. Staves 30s. To Rotterdam—3,000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine 3s.; 20 tons Copper Ore 22s. 6d.; 27,000 light Pipe Staves $16. To Bremen—130 bales Cotton ⅝c. To Marseilles—50,000 light Pipe Staves to fill up, $[illegible]; a barque 400 tons to Tarragona, light Pipe Staves, [illegible], a brig from Wilmington to Trinidad, P. S. Lumber, $13; one 260 tons hence to Jamaica and back, $1,600.

DRY GOODS.

CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT SALE AT LANE & PORTER'S. DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. Owing to the death of one of the firm, this rich and varied stock is now selling off without reserve at an IMMENSE REDUCTION. GREAT BARGAINS IN SILKS, LAWNS, MANTILLAS, TRAVELING CLOAKS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, and EMBROIDERIES. No. 317 Canal-st., near Mercer.

NEW STYLE MARSEILLES SETS AND COLLARS. BEEKMAN & COMPANY Will open on Monday a choice assortment of Embroidered White and Colored Marseilles Sets. Received per last steamer. No. 473 Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES, LACES, BASQUES, &C., &C. We will offer on Monday, the 10th, the balance of our Summer stock of Embroideries, Basques and Handkerchiefs, Below cost of importation. BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

FALL SILKS! FALL SILKS! NEW AND RECHERCHE STYLES. Just received and opened, By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

FINE FRENCH MERINOS, JUST OPENED BY BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway. Beautiful Merinoes at $1 per yard. Worth $1 25.

FALL CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS. GEORGE BRODIE, No. 300 Canal-st., (late) No. 51, has now ready a full assortment of Clarke & Co.'s imported, and of his own well-known make.

FALL DRY GOODS AT RETAIL. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. Have now open a choice assortment of SILKS AND SILK ROBES, DELAINES AND DELAINE ROBES, And other new and fashionable Dress Goods. ALSO, [illegible] Laces, Embroideries, Hosiery, Linens, White Goods, &c. Citizens and strangers visiting the City are respectfully invited to examine our stock. Canal-st., corner of Mercer, New-York.

THE GREAT SALE of Summer DRY GOODS will continue FOR ONE WEEK MORE at Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st. LYONS & JONES. N. B.—Ladies will do well to avail themselves of this last chance to get the greatest bargains ever offered in New-York.

MOSQUITO NETS. Patent Portable Mosquito Nets, forming a large airy canopy. They are constructed very light, and can be fitted instantly to the compass of an umbrella. VOORHIS & WHITEMAN, No. [illegible] Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK FOR SEPTEMBER. A matchless steel plate, "Heel and Toe;" a superb colored fashion-plate, four figures, caps, mantillas, &c. printed in colors, showing how they will look when made up. New style of bonnet, 6 patterns. A beaded mat. A cambric morning-dress; braided cigar case, baby's shoe, young lady's stomacher, point lace caps for an infant, embroidered collars and embroidery patterns in abundance. The manufacture of silk, with numerous engravings. "How to Dress With Taste." Embossed glass and how to make it. A farm-house of stone rough cast, with plans. Patch-work. Novelties for September, containing 9 engravings. Doyley. Sun-bonnet with diagram. Full instructions in needle-work of all kinds. Embroidery pattern on the robe of the young Prince of France. Receipts in abundance. The Tallow Family in America and the Lost Diamonds are included in this number, and in addition to which are some of the best stories ever published in "The Book." Music two pages. Twenty-five cents for the best number of the Lady's Book ever issued. For sale by all the dealers.

LEADING CRIMINAL CASES, VOL. II. A SELECTION OF LEADING CASES IN CRIMINAL LAW. With notes by E. H. BENNETT and F. F. HEARD. Vol. II. 8vo. $5. Just published by LITTLE, BROWN & CO., No. 112 Washington-st., Boston.

MUSIC AT REDUCED PRICES.—THE large and popular Waters' Catalogue of Music will be sold at reduced prices during this month. Also, new and second-hand Pianos and Melodeons, at lower prices than ever before offered in this market, at the WATERS' Piano and Music Rooms, No. 333 Broadway. Pianos and Melodeons for rent, and rent allowed on purchase.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED.—ELIZABETH MACKIE, a native of [illegible], near [illegible], Scotland, is anxious to hear from her daughter, ELIZABETH CHRISTIE, who left Scotland in the spring of 1850, and went to her father, JOHN CHRISTIE, farmer in Edgefield District, S. C. Any information, either from father or daughter, would be gladly received from a sorrowing mother, who has been in New-York since last October. Address Mr. ROBERT MILNE, No. 191 West [illegible]-st., New-York.

INFORMATION WANTED OF CHRIS. BROWNING; formerly lived in Arundel County, Md., by his wife, who has not heard of him since he left. She has been at the Girard House, Chambers-st., for several days, but goes home to-day. She is very anxious to see him. Will any acquaintance of his notice this. C. S. M. LEWIS BROWNING.

WM. DE LAMANO & CO., DECORATIVE Artists, No. 382 Broadway, New-York, respectfully inform the public that they carry on every branch of exterior or interior embellishment, including fresco, oil, encaustic and house painting; also, graining, paper-hanging, &c. The most proficient artists are engaged, and patrons are assured that every order will be executed in that style of excellence which confirmed talent can only accomplish.

OAK PILES FOR SALE AT JERSEY CITY—Inquire of or address W. H. WOOD, office No. 21 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

AMUSEMENTS.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY. Mr. BURTON is happy to announce an engagement, for a short season, with the distinguished artist and superb contralto, SIGNORINA FELICITA VESTVALI, acknowledged as THE QUEEN OF THE LYRIC STAGE, who will appear in GRAND ITALIAN OPERA! supported by SIGNORA LUIGIA CARANTI, the eminent prima donna from Havana, Mexico and New-Orleans, her first appearance in New-York, Signor BRIGNOLI, AMODIO, COLETTI, the justly distinguished trio from the Academy of Music New-York, aided by a full and efficient OPERATIC ORCHESTRA AND CHORUS, under the direction of Signor TORRIANA.......Conductor. OPENING NIGHT, MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1857, will be presented the grand opera of LUCREZIA BORGIA, with the following unprecedented cast: Lucretia Borgia........Signora Luigia Caranti; Maffio Orsini........Signorina Vestvali; Gennaro........Signor Brignoli; Duke Alphonso........Signor Amodio; Gubetta........Signor Coletti. PRICES: Balcony, parquette and dress circles........One Dollar. Private boxes..$10 and $15 | Orchestra chairs........$1 50. SEATS SECURED WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE. Box office open on Monday, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Seats may be secured and tickets had at HALL & SON'S music store, No. 239 Broadway. Doors open at 7½; commence at 8 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Lessee........W. STUART. TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY. Afternoon Concert commencing at 3 o'clock. Evening Concert commencing at 8 o'clock. First appearance in America of MR. H. C. COOPER, the solo violinist, of the Philharmonic Society of London. MISS MILNER, the English Prima Donna of the Royal Academy of Music, London. Mrs. JOHN WOOD, the unrivaled Dramatic Vocalist. Miss AGNES ROBERTSON, who is received nightly with rapturous applause. Signor ARNOLDI, Dr. GUILMETTE, Signor QUINTO and the Double Quartette Chorus, the Germania Saengerbund. Admission........50 cents to all parts of the house. THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, Aug. 17, AN AMUSING CONCERT. Solos, Glees, Choruses. To commence at 3 o'clock. Admission........25 cents.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO MR. H. B. PHILLIPS, On MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 17, 1857, Positively the last night of MRS. JOHN WOOD and MR. JOHN WOOD, who will appear in the great burlesque of SHYLOCK, being their last appearance in New-York prior to their departure for California. MR. C. W. CLARKE will appear in his celebrated character of DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN, in the drama of that name, supported by Mr. A. H. Davenport, Mr. Bland, Mr. J. Canoll, Mr. Peters, Miss Mestayer, Mrs. T. S. Nims, Miss Josephine Orton, Miss Milton, &c., all of whom have kindly volunteered.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE. Miss LAURA KEENE........Proprietress and Sole Lessee. LAST WEEK OF THE WONDERFUL MARSH JUVENILE COMEDIANS. MONDAY and TUESDAY Evening, August 17 and 18, will be presented the Fairy Extravaganza of BEAUTY AND THE BEAST. Beauty........Little Mary Marsh; The Beast........Miss Louise; John Quill........Master George Marsh. Spider dance, by La Petite Angelina. To conclude with BRIAN O'LINN. Brian O'Linn........Master Stewart. Wednesday evening, benefit of Our Louise. Performance SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets........50 cents | Children........Half price. MONDAY, Aug. 17, 1857, GRAND BALLET NIGHT! THE GRACEFUL AND BEAUTIFUL SIGNORINA THERESA ROLLA in four characters, IN BELLA LA PAQUERETTE, GRAND EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE, THE ITALIAN BRIGANDS. The Promenade Concert to commence at 7. TUESDAY—The Wonderful Ravels in a variety of entertainments.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE. Dress circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 Cents; Private Boxes, Second Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person. MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 17. The entertainments will commence with THE FAST YOUNG MEN OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN. To be followed by O'NEAL THE GREAT. Concluding with the Farce of SUDDEN THOUGHTS.

H. VIEUXTEMPS. Mr. ULLMAN respectfully announces that he has made arrangements with H. VIEUXTEMPS for a professional tour through the United States. From the great sensation produced twelve years ago by Mr. Vieuxtemps in the artistical world when at the beginning of his brilliant career, Mr. Ullman confidently expects that the announcement of his approaching visit, at a time when he is universally recognized as the greatest living violinist, will be received with unqualified approbation.

MADAME FREZZOLINI. Mr. Ullman respectfully announces to the public, that by an especial arrangement concluded with Mr. Calzado, the Director of the Italian Opera in Paris, an engagement has been effected with MADAME FREZZOLINI, who will arrive in New-York early in September, on a professional tour of four months' duration through the United States.

CARL FORMES. The Directors of the Academy of Music respectfully announce that an engagement has been concluded with this celebrated Basso. The established reputation of Mr. Formes as the greatest living singer of Oratorios and of the highest class of Opera, renders any further comment superfluous.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT!—Those who desire to see the decidedly greatest curiosity of the age, THE "BOGUS BURDELL BABY," now attracting, with its mother, Mrs. Anderson, such extraordinary crowds of people, are informed that it will remain for only A FEW DAYS THIS WEEK, Monday, 17th August, to Saturday, 22d August, 1857, and may be seen on the first floor of the Museum, convenient of access to every visitor, at all proper hours, day and evening. WYMAN, the Wizard, will remain another week, and will repeat, every AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, as well as every EVENING, at 8 o'clock, his feats in magic, necromancy and ventriloquism, &c. Admittance, 25 cents; children under 10 years, 12 cents.

THE LOVERS OF THE OPERA ARE INVITED to take advantage of the splendid opportunity now afforded of assisting at the best representations of first class ITALIAN OPERAS, sustained by the highest talent ever put together in a beautiful theatre, (universally acknowledged to be the best house for sound,) with full and complete chorus and orchestra. SIGNORINA FELICITA VESTVALI, at the conclusion of this engagement, will not again appear in the United States. One dollar admittance to all parts of the house.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

AMERICAN WATCHES.—TO THE TRADE.—These watches are made by the aid of new and original machinery and tools expressly designed to secure with a low price a fine, substantial and correct time-keeper. The movements are new, simple and beautiful in plan and construction, remarkably easy of repair, and have been pronounced by the ablest chronometer and watch makers to be faultless in principle and quality, and by all who have used them to be reliable in performance. Each one is engraved "Appleton, Tracy & Co., Waltham, Mass.," and is accompanied by a certificate of genuineness and perpetual warranty over our written signature. We ask no man to buy these watches merely because they are of American manufacture. We ask only that this fact shall not be permitted to exclude them from consideration. We claim that watches equal in quality and merit cannot be obtained so cheap in Europe; and we ask our countrymen to give these a trial under our warranty. Orders or inquiries may be addressed to us directly, or to any of the under-mentioned firms, who are Agents for the sale of our goods in New-York, viz: Messrs. COOPER & FELLOWS, No. 11 Maiden-lane; Messrs. FELLOWS & CO., No. 17 Maiden-lane; Messrs. PLATT & BROTHER, No. 20 Maiden-lane, and Messrs. ROBBINS & APPLETON, No. 15 Maiden-lane, who are Agents also for the transaction of our general business. APPLETON, TRACY & CO., Successors to the Boston Watch Company. Boston Watch Factory, Waltham, Mass., July, 1857.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a large assortment of DIAMONDS, and all kinds of FINE GOLD JEWELRY, &c., &c. Gold Hunting Geneva full-jeweled Lever Watches, from $35 to $150. Gold Hunting full-jeweled English Lever Watches, from $60 to $250. We have all kinds of Watches, and will tell our customers candidly what time they will keep, and the quality of the gold, and kind of movement. We import one kind of movement that we think will keep better time than any other Watches in this market. We will case up Watches to suit customers. Also, the best quality and a large stock of ALBATA PLATE WARE. We will sell Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware at the very lowest manufacturers' prices. SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st. E. N. SQUIRE. T. D. LANDER.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

PROSPECT HILL VILLAGE ASSOCIATION.—A general meeting of the members of the above Association will be held at the Westchester House, corner Broome and Bowery on MONDAY EVENING, August 17, at 7½ o'clock. Business of importance will be brought before the members. By order of the Board of Directors. JOHN HARBUTT, Secretary.

FOR SALE—400 TONS SOMBRERO GUANO, ground and in bags, for sale by WOOD & GRANT, No. 90 Front-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable Protestant German girls; one is a first-rate cook and a good baker; the other a good chambermaid, and an excellent washer and ironer; are highly recommended; wages not so much an object as a good home; would go to the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A SITUation as teacher of Latin, Greek and all the higher Mathematics. He has had a number of years experience in teaching, and can give the best of references. Address C. J. VALATIE, Columbia College, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A PLEASANT, TIDY AND agreeable girl a situation as child's nurse or chambermaid, willing to make herself generally useful. Call for two days at No. 128 Atlantic-st., corner Henry, room No. 1, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 28 YEARS OF age, a situation in an auction house as auctioneer and clerk. Can bring the best references as to capability and integrity. Would be willing to make himself generally useful. Address O. D. S., Washington, D. C.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF FAITHFUL DOMESTICS—Established in Chambers-st., 1825, now at No. 6 6th-av., has for the past 32 years supplied their subscribers with the most reliable servants. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN YOUNG LADY, TO attend a first-class bakery and confectionery; she must be quick at figures, and write a good hand; one that has lived with her parents preferred, and must bring undoubted testimonials as to character. Address, in handwriting of applicant, W. H. W., this Office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE TO take the entire charge of an infant. One who thoroughly understands the business, is a good seamstress and can be well recommended, may apply at No. 48 Clinton-place, between the hours of 9 and 11 Monday morning.

WANTED—AT NO. 6 EAST BROADWAY, TWO book-keepers, 3 conductors, 5 clerks for railroad and shipping offices, 2 express drivers, 3 porters, 2 baggagemen, 5 brakemen, 1 barkeeper, and 4 girls to travel with private families. Apply to GILLEN & CO.

WANTED—A WET NURSE WITH A FRESH breast of milk. Apply at No. 60 East 17th-st., between 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.

WANTED—A SALESMAN; ONE WHO IS WELL acquainted with the City, and near by. Cash trade. SARGENT, HARDY & CO., No. 13 Barclay-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AT FRENCH'S Hotel, apply early, laundry ironers and washers, or good family ironers and washers.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS PORTER IN A grocery store. Apply at No. 41 Vesey-st.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN PERFECTLY conversant with the French and Italian languages, some pupils whom he could visit at their own residence, at any hour suiting themselves. Terms moderate. Apply to M. A. GEORGE, No. 440 Broome-st., corner of Broadway. Is permitted to refer, as to character and capability, to Rev. MORGAN DIX, St. Paul's Mission Office; Rev. F. S. WILEY, No. 9 18th-st.; Prof. CHOANY, University of New-York; MR. WM. CURTIS NOYES, No. 58 Clinton-place; Mr. B. F. BUTLER, No. 111 Broadway.

TEACHERS.—TWO SISTERS DESIRE SITUAtions as teachers—one of music, or drawing and painting; the other of the usual course of English study. They would prefer an engagement in the same institution, but would take places separately in schools or families. The South preferred. They are members of an Evangelical Church, and can furnish the requisite testimonials as to character and qualifications. Address TEACHER, Union-square Post-Office.

TEACHER—A GERMAN LADY WHO HAS been engaged in teaching in Seminaries for several years, wishes to meet with another engagement for next Fall. She teaches Music, French and German. Inquire in the Music Store of S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A GOVERNESS FOR TWO CHILdren (girls). A young lady of good education, having a knowledge of music and French, can find a desirable and pleasant home in the family of the subscriber. Address, with reference, MADISON-AV., office of the *Daily Times*.

SCHOOLS AND FAMILIES SUPPLIED with competent teachers and tutors. Parents with circulars of the best schools. Teachers with desirable situations in the Southern, Middle, and Western States. Wanted, a lady to teach music, piano, and melodeon. Must be a vocalist. SMITH & BOYD, American School Institute, No. 346 Broadway.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—WANTED IN A RESPECTABLE private family, board for a youth about 16 years of age, whose parents reside in a pleasant town in Connecticut, having good schools and would be willing to exchange board for one or two sons of said family. Address Post-office, Box No. 358.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE and two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms in a private family, at No. 27 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—AN AGREEABLE home, with every requisite comfort, is offered to two or three gentlemen of respectability, in a private American family, residing in a pleasant situation in South Brooklyn, 5 minutes' walk from Ferry. Address G. W., *Times* Office, for one week.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. A private family offer to one or two gentlemen a large, airy room, with breakfast and tea. The house is delightfully situated, with every modern convenience. References required. Address C. A., Box No. 3,071, New-York Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN with their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—CONVENIENT TO Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. A good house, with modern improvements, in a fine location and neighborhood. References exchanged. No. 49 Concord-st.

ROOMS, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED—With or without board, can be obtained at No. 142 Madison-st. Gas, bath, and all conveniences in the house. Also, a seamstress wanted. Apply as above.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER QUARTERS.—THE "FAIRFIELD House" is now completed, and open for the reception of guests. The house is new, well arranged and handsomely furnished, (lighted with gas,) and has every convenience for families who desire all the comforts and conveniences of a first class and quiet hotel. It is located in a beautiful village, of easy access to a fine beach for bathing, and the surrounding country abounds in beautiful and rural drives. The subscriber will spare no efforts to make the Fairfield House one of the most attractive and desirable Summer resorts. N. H. GILLETT, (Formerly of the Syracuse House,) N. Y. FAIRFIELD, June 26, 1857.

CLAVERACK SUMMER BOARDING-HOUSE—Four hours' ride from New-York—Board from $3 to $4 a week. Apply to JOHN W. LYON, Claverack, N. Y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—IN PURSUANCE OF A resolution passed by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, Aug. 4, 1857, the Committee on Buildings in the Central Park will cause to be sold at public auction on the 15th day of September next, at the Wagstaff House, 5th av. and 79th-st., at 12 o'clock of that day, all the buildings in said Park as directed by said resolution. Catalogues of the sale can be obtained of Messrs. JOHN LLOYD & SONS, auctioneers, or at the offices of the Commissioners at the Bank of Commerce buildings, corner of Nassau and Cedar Streets, and the Wagstaff House as above, 10 days previous to the sale. Terms cash on the day of sale, and the buildings to be removed within 30 days thereafter. WM. K. STRONG, Chairman of Committee on Buildings in Central Park. NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1857.

QUARANTINE NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH—PORT OF NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1857.—Masters and pilots of vessels arriving at the port of New-York, are hereby directed not to throw overboard into the Bay, or permit the same to be done, from any vessel under their command, any beds, bedding, or other refuse material, inside of Sandy Hook; and masters and owners of vessels are hereby notified that an iron scow has been constructed by the Commissioners of Health, and placed under the control of the Health Officer, for the purpose of affording facilities to ship-masters to comply with the Quarantine regulations, respecting the burning of old beds, bedding, and other refuse material. By order of the Commissioners of Health. WALTER F. CONCKLIN, Clerk.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, July 13, 1857. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE water rents are due and payable annually on the 1st of May. On the 1st of August following five per cent is added to all unpaid rents; and on the 1st of November thereafter an additional ten per cent. See act of Legislature, April 11, 1849. All those citizens who wish to avoid paying either of these penalties must pay before the 1st of August next. E. C. HANCE, Register.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC ARE HEREby cautioned not to negotiate or receive three certain promissory notes dated July 10, 1857, for one thousand dollars each, made by the subscriber to L. P. Burns or bearer—one payable in six and the other two in nine months, as the payment of each and all of them will be contested. A. W. SHAW.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF BOWNE & HASBROUCK is this day dissolved by mutual consent; Mr. William Bowne retiring therefrom. The business will be continued by the undersigned on his own account. J. & H. HASBROUCK, Stationers' Hall, Nos. 114 and 176 Pearl-st. New-York, Aug. 1, 1857.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Library and down-town office will be closed for cleaning and necessary repairs, for three weeks, from Monday, Aug. 17, to Saturday, Sept. 5, inclusive. The reading room will be closed for one week only, from Monday, Aug. 31, to Saturday, Sept. 5, inclusive. By order. JOS. F. HANFORD, Rec. Sec'y.

STEPHEN M. GRISWOLD HAS REMOVED to No. 177 Broadway, where he will carry on the gold pen, gold and silver pen and pencil business, wholesale and retail.

INSTRUCTION.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Prosperously conducted sixteen years by Messrs. TYLER and AGNEW successively, commences its next session Sept. 17, with all its former facilities for education. For catalogues, address C. V. SPEAR, J. E. BOYD, Principals. Refer to Rev. J. Todd, D. D.; Rev. A. L. Stone, D. D.; Hon. Gov. Gardner, Hon. H. Wilson, Massachusetts; Hon. R. H. Walworth, New-York; Hon. Senator Foote, Vermont; J. F. Trow, New-York; Hon. Secretary Lewis Cass and Prof. J. Henry, Washington, D. C.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S SELECT FRENCH AND English school, No. 30 West 24th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel, will open on Tuesday, September 15, 1857. References in New-York: Rev. H. B. Smith, D. D.; Rev. A. D. Gillette, D. D.; Rev. Wm. B. Sprague, D. D.; Rev. Abel Stevens, LL. D.; Amos R. Eno, Thomas Tileston, Guillaume Merle, Wilson G. Hunt, John B. Dunbrew, Edwin Hoyt, Philip Tillinghast, Jackson Bolton, M. D., Isaac E. Taylor, M. D., John Allen, Ezra P. Davis, Eli Kelley, Wm. H. Wyckoff, Daniel Drew.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will reopen, at No. 125 6th-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 7. A Junior Department, connected with the school, under the charge of Mr. Wm. Drisler, will be opened for boys under the age of 12 years. For circulars and further particulars apply as above, on or after the 1st of September.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—PRIvate French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with large play-ground and Gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 25th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys only. For particulars, call or address as above.

BOARDING SCHOOL, FOR A LIMITED number of Boys, at New-Rochelle, 19 miles from New-York City via New-Haven Railroad. The 5th term will begin on Sept. 7. If requested, the teacher will call, if the pupil is in the City, and take charge of and return him at the end of the term. The location is healthy and terms moderate. R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, conducted after the combined method of American and European instruction, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14. Parents or guardians who wish to confide pupils to her care, will please to apply to her at her residence No. 36 East 20th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

BOYS AND MEN WISHING GOOD PLACES in stores, offices, banks, &c., may now receive private instruction at DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 699 Broadway, and be practically qualified for Fall business. They will become quick in figures, rapid business penmen, and good book-keepers. One $15 seat vacant. Regular terms, $25.

MME. CHEGARAY AND MME PREVOST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. The above institution, conducted by Mme. CHEGARAY, assisted by her niece, Mme. PREVOST, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

THE SELECT CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL School hitherto under the charge of Prof. DRISLER will be conducted hereafter (united with his own) by R. P. JENKS, Esq., aided in the English and Junior Departments by W. DRISLER, Esq., at No. 125 6th-av. H. DRISLER, No. 192 West 23d-st.

FRENCH INSTITUTE.—MADAME BERGIER'S French, English and Spanish boarding and day school for young ladies, will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Madame BERGIER will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her on and after Aug. 20.

MRS. SEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 22 and 20 West 15th-st., below 5th-av., reopens on THURSDAY, Sept. 10. Mrs. M. will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her, on and after Sept. 1.

MISS HAINES INFORMS HER FRIENDS AND the public that her school, No. 10 Gramercy-park, (East 20th-st.,) New-York, will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. A punctual attendance of her pupils is respectfully requested.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY School, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Applications can be made by letter addressed to her house until Sept. 1, after which time she will be in town.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Male and female, board and tuition, $[illegible] per year; extra in students' rooms. Term opens Sept. 14. Gentlemen instructors in piano music, painting and modern languages. Rev. A. FLACK, A.M., Principal.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN boarding and day school, classical and commercial, No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park, will reopen on Sept. 14. Prospectus to be had. Prof. ELI CHARLIER, of Paris.

MISS HAINES RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public that her School, No. 10 Gramercy Park, East 20th-st., will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.

MADAME NAPOLEON'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen on MONDAY, September 7. Circulars can be obtained at the Institution, No. 53 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn.

PARISIAN FRENCH.—BY J. DE LAUNAY, OF Paris, No. 562 Broadway. Spanish and Italian also taught. Classes for Ladies, evening for Gentlemen. References.—Professor H. Durand, Clark and Fanning, Forbes and Quackenbos.

MURRAY HILL SEMINARY.—No. 36 East 35th-st. Mrs. HOWLAND and daughters respectfully inform their friends and the public that the Fall term of their School will begin on the 15th of September next.

MRS. WHEATON RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public that her BOARDING and DAY School for Young Ladies, No. 164 2d-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN SCHOOL—ASHland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y. Terms $150 per year, male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 128 Nassau-st., up stairs.

MRS. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen on TUESDAY, September 15, at No. 279 4th-av., corner of 21st-st.

BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 205 East 15th-st., near 2d-av.—Mr. and the Misses AUBERT will open their English and French school on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

THE MISSES ROWE RESPECTFULLY INFORM their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day-School, No. 33 West 32d-st., will be reopened on Monday, September 14.

MME. F. REICHARD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 32 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MRS. MACAULEY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School will re-open Tuesday, Sept. 15, at No. 42 East 31st-st.

THE MISSES WALKER'S DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 15, No. 1 East 33d-st., first house from 5th-av.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS, PIANOS, PIANOS. FIRTH, POND & CO., NO. 547 BROADWAY, N. Y. Have on hand and for sale, at the lowest terms, a large assortment of pianos, at all prices, of rich and powerful tone, patent action, all of our own manufacture and fully warranted or no sale. SECOND-HAND PIANOS for sale or to rent, and rent applied on purchase. FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, Between St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.

AN EXTRA-FINISHED FOUR ROUND cornered 7-octave rosewood piano-forte for sale cheap, finished all round alike; grand scale magnificently finished in every way; rich brilliant tone; made to order by a premium City maker, and cost the owner $600; must be seen to be appreciated; has rich carved legs, pearl work, &c., with two years warrantee from May last, and is perfect in every respect; price $350, including rich velvet stool and packing-case for shipping. Can be seen at residence No. 678 6th-av., near 39th-st. N. B.—A reduction for cash, and is well worth the attention of those in search of a truly superb piano. Apply for three days.

WE INVITE PERSONS WHO ARE IN want of a truly durable Piano to call at the warerooms of T. GILBERT & CO., Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal-st., and examine their pianos before purchasing. Their new action and scale make them equal, if not superior, to any manufactured in the world.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GOLD-MEDAL PIANOS!—STEINWAY & SONS have again been awarded the First premium at the late Fair of the American Institute, New-York; and also the First premium Gold Medal at the late Fair of the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in addition to the three already received, making five first-prize medals within the last 18 months. No. 84 Walker-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) Piano-forte Manufacturers, wareroom, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

SPLENDID GRAND DIAGONAL 7-OCTAVE rosewood Piano, made by one of the best makers and warranted, cost $600, used a short time, will be sold for $270. Can be seen at No. 141 9th-st.

STATIONERY.

J. & H. HASBROUCK, STATIONERS' Hall, Nos. 114 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of [illegible] fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, blank books, [illegible] and time books, pens, pencils, slates, [illegible], and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates, cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, JOB PRINTING AT NO. 6 MAIDEN-LANE—City and country trade supplied. We offer the largest assortment of fancy and staple stationery, paper and account books. Our printing office and bindery, complete with new type, steam-power, &c., enable us to execute work in best style at low prices. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, stationers and printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

ROSEFIELD'S PATENT PORTABLE QUILL FOUNTAIN PEN.—Now for sale at No. 179 Broadway, corner of Maiden-lane.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

THE GREAT WEST.—THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale at very low prices lots in the City of Independence on the Missouri River. Situated on the great route to Kansas, the Plains and California, with an elevated and very healthy position on the river; a steady growth in wealth; [illegible] of assessed property; a population of over [illegible]; the seat of Justice of Jackson County, which numbers 20,000 inhabitants; a city corporation in operation fifteen years; the Pacific Railroad; three banking houses; forty merchants; the various trades and professions; it is now rapidly increasing and is destined to become one of the largest cities of the West, thus offering unusual advantages to capitalists and emigrants. For further information, apply to A. [illegible] LING & SON, No. [illegible] Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE STONE FACTORY with a never-failing water power, of about fifty horse, suitable for a paper mill, or any other manufacturing purpose, on the Bronx River, 16 miles from the City Hall, at Tuckahoe Depot, on the Harlem Railroad, with 20 acres of land, three houses, carriage house, shed, barns, &c. The factory is four story, [illegible] by 30 feet. Also adjoining, a one-story building, [illegible] by [illegible] feet, all in good order. The factory and part of the land, with the water power, would be sold separately, or the whole property would be exchanged for free and clear City property. Inquire of D. HODGMAN, No. 27 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—AT NEWARK, NEW-JERSEY, ON a handsome street, about ten minutes' walk from the Market street Depot, a three-story brick dwelling house, built in the best manner, and in complete order. Also, a number of desirable building lots in the same vicinity. Inquire of D. THURSTON, No. 24 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. [illegible] LONDON-TERRACE, West 23d-st., a building of the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements. It is one of the most desirable locations in the City, and will be sold cheap. Apply to C. NEWCOMB, No. [illegible] Broadway.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY IN THE BOWERY, A good location for any business, a building [illegible] feet deep, 3 stories high. A large portion of the money may remain on mortgage. Inquire corner of Hester and Bowery, New-York City.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VALUABLE lot [illegible] by [illegible] feet, and houses in Forsyth-st., [illegible] from New Canal-st., to be sold, or exchanged for a small dwelling-house in New-York or vicinity. Address J. N. O., Box [illegible] Post-Office.

$4,650.—A CHEAP HOME IN BROOKLYN—[illegible] only [illegible] three squares from the Fulton Ferry; [illegible] security, balance in 5 years. BELL & COE, No. [illegible] John-st., or S. W. DEBROW, No. [illegible] South 7th-st., Brooklyn.

NO. 153 WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET FOR SALE.—A strictly first-class, 4-story brown-stone house, newly painted and frescoed. House full lot [illegible]. Apply at No. 21 Spruce-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY the New-York Clearing House, being the entire second story of No. 22 Broadway, extending from Broadway [illegible] feet deep to New-st., 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M., of GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A 3-STORY, BASEment and sub-cellar brick house, corner [illegible] and 9th sts., has an excellent coach-house attached. The building is new and fitted up with all the modern improvements, complete; only 5 minutes' walk from either of the ferries. Inquire of O. V. MESEROLE, [illegible] Williamsburg City Bank.

TO LET—AT THE CORNER OF BROADWAY and Warren-st., an office room suitable for a lawyer, or any sample agency. Apply to KNOCK & CHILDS, No. 303 Broadway.

TO LET—THREE PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms on second floor, with board, suitable for families or a party of gentlemen, at No. 5 East [illegible], near Broadway.

TO LEASE—A STORE ON BROADWAY, WITH fixtures, 25x100, west side, between Bleecker and 4th-sts., an excellent stand for dry goods trade. Other property on Broadway, improved and unimproved. Two first class brown stone houses, one in 28th-st., near the Chapel, one in West 34th-st. A. BERRE, No. 150 Broadway.

TO LEASE—A MOST ELIGIBLE SITUATION for a flour and feed or provision store, agricultural warehouse, &c., being a large 5-story building in West-st., below Cortlandt, with a spacious cellar; centre, or each floor and the cellar separate. Apply at No. [illegible] Broadway, corner Barclay-st., third floor, room No. [illegible].

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—SUITABLE for single gentlemen or families; two floors, together or separate, in a large house having all the modern improvements. Use of kitchen if desired. Also a stable to let. Apply at No. [illegible] Mark's-place, 8th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A MODERN-BUILT HOUSE, IN the upper part of the City, between [illegible] and [illegible] avs., below [illegible] st., desired for a term of years, rent from $[illegible] to $[illegible]. Address A. B., Box No. 1,146 Post-Office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ONE OF THE [illegible] The house is [illegible] feet, containing fourteen finished rooms, is built in the best manner, and has gas and water throughout, [illegible]. On the ground are carriage house, stable, hen house, ice house, and all the necessary outbuildings; over 100 thrifty fruit trees of choicest kinds, grapes, currants, raspberries, blackberries, &c., just commenced bearing; a large quantity of shrubbery of choice varieties. The ground is [illegible] front and [illegible] feet deep, inclosed in front with a heavy and expensive iron fence, is beautifully laid out, and commands the fullest and most uninterrupted view of the Palisades, Hudson River and surrounding beauties of any place in its vicinity. It needs only to be seen to be appreciated. Apply to L. F. WHEELER, No. 20 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, [illegible] miles above Yonkers, 10 or more acres of land, together with a first-class mansion, finished with all the modern improvements and conveniences. Just completed and built in the best manner for the owner's use. On the premises are a new carriage-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c. The view is unsurpassed on the river. Persons wishing to see this place, will always find conveyances awaiting the arrival of the cars and boats at Yonkers. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE—ON THE east bank of the Hudson, a few miles above the Highlands, and within five minutes' walk of one of the principal stations, 30, 50 or 100 acres of choice and improved land, containing four sites, one of which is built upon. Neighborhood, in all respects, one of the best on the river. An eligible opportunity for three gentlemen desiring country residences in the same vicinity. Bonds and mortgages, or good City property, at its cash value, will be received in exchange. For particulars, apply to W. KEELER, No. 3 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—IN LOWER part of Westchester County, near both Harlem and Hudson railroads, 13 miles from the City Hall. Fine large house, [illegible] acres of land, susceptible of being divided to advantage, fine fruit and shade trees, and situation very desirable in every respect. Price $[illegible]; terms easy. Apply to J. C. SIDNEY, Rural Architect, Engineer and Surveyor, No. 16 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE AT NEW-ROCHELLE, NEAR THE SOUND—[illegible] For further particulars, apply to W. W. WHITE, Steamer office, No. [illegible] Wall-st.

FARM OR COUNTRY SEAT WANTED—TO purchase, of from ten to fifty acres of land, east bank of the Hudson preferred. Address, for three days, E. B., Madison-square Post-Office, with price, location and description.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED and productive farm of 140 acres, on the north side of Long Island, adjoining Smithtown Harbor and the Sound. The house and farm buildings are excellent, water from living springs abundant, scenery fine, and locality remarkable for its salubrity, offering also many inducements to the sportsman. Will be sold on favorable terms, with the whole of the live and dead stock and all this year's crops. Full particulars may be had from BARRETT & BRINE-MADE, Counselors, &c., No. 14 Wall-st., and A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID FARM ON PLANK-road, 16 miles from the City, over 100 acres of fine land, large amount of timber, wide front, well adapted for country seats, or grain, vegetables, fruit, grapes, &c.; house and out-buildings large and comfortable; one of the best and oldest farms on Long Island. Farmers choose, or might exchange for desirable Brooklyn or City property. MILES & BETTS, No. 67 Wall-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NEWSPAPER ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—One of the oldest Family Newspaper Establishments, outside New-York city, (not denominational) in this State, is offered for sale, with or without the Accounts, together with the Jobbing and other materials attached to the same. It has connected with it, business lists of large yearly value, sufficient of themselves to pay for the entire investment in less than four years, and will be sold at so low a figure as to command a [illegible] per cent. profit on outlay. A chance like this occurs but once in an age. Reason for selling: intended removal from the State. Address immediately, Rev. SAMUEL [illegible], care Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York city.

FOR SALE—LEASE, STOCK AND FIXTURES of a Flour and Feed Store, in a central location, now doing a good business. Horse, wagons and every other article necessary for the business. The store is five stories, with stable for fifteen horses. Rent moderate. Lease ten years. The present owner is about leaving the City. Call or address DAVID C. SEE, No. 10 2d-av.

FOR SALE—A LARGE COUNTRY STORE with the goods and fixtures; said store has been occupied by the subscriber for the last twenty years. Any one wishing to engage in said business will find it a very desirable location. RAYNOR & POSTS, Sellport, Suffolk County, L. I.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE IN EXCHANGE for a stock of desirable merchandise, about $7,000 and some cash if required—well suited to City or country trade. A nice place, a few hours' out, preferred. Apply from 10 till 1, at No. 2½ William-st., to CHARLES CARTER.

NEW TRUNK AND CARPET BAG ESTABLISHMENT, corner of Broadway and Murray-st., entrance on Murray-st. A new stock of goods that will be sold very cheap. WOODRUFF & FINCH.

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity. We call especial attention to the quality and extra size of our manufacture. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the samples shown—equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market. TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AUGUST 17, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern: [illegible] Railroad First Mortgage [illegible] per cent. Bonds. [illegible] Mining and Manufacturing Company's Bonds....$500 each. [illegible] and Cincinnati Railroad, First Mortgage Bonds. [illegible] Railroad First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds. [illegible] Railroad Mortgage 8 per cent. Convertible Bonds....$500 each. [illegible] shares [illegible] Fire Insurance Co....$100 each. [illegible] shares [illegible] Fire Insurance Co....$50 each. 10 shares Goodhue Fire Insurance Co....$100 each. [illegible] shares Commonwealth Insurance Co....$100 each. [illegible] shares [illegible] Bituminous Coal Co....$10 each. [illegible] shares Accelerating Fire-Arms Co....$100 each. [illegible] shares Harmony Fire Insurance Co....$50 each.

Terms of Sale.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before [illegible] o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Aug. 20.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, Aug. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 154 West [illegible]-st., near [illegible]-av., elegant household furniture, consisting of [illegible] chairs [illegible]; three-ply carpets, mahogany étagère [illegible] table; Vetrine chairs [illegible]; lace window curtains and cornices; elegant rosewood seven octave piano-forte by Chambers; bronze group, the Hunters; very elegant mahogany French bedsteads, mahogany [illegible], mahogany marble-top washstands, mahogany rockers, gilt frame mantel glasses, hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, blankets, sheets, &c.; black walnut dining table, oak cane chairs, &c.; together with a large lot of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Aug. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 55 Allen-st. Being the property of a family breaking up housekeeping, consisting of [illegible] carpets, mahogany tête-à-tête, covered in hair-cloth, mahogany rockers, mahogany parlor chairs in do., carved mahogany marble top centre table, [illegible] curtains and cornices, carved rosewood marble-top dressing bureau, carved rosewood marble-top washstand, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, sheets, blankets, &c.

Also, an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON TUESDAY (TO-MORROW), at 10½ o'clock, the entire ELEGANT FURNITURE of House No. 144 West 26th-st., consisting in part of rosewood parlor suits, in velvet, plush and hair cloth, fine rosewood pianoforte, velvet, Brussels and 3-ply carpets, superior chamber furniture, with and without marble tops, hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, rich gas chandeliers and fixtures, oil cloths, rosewood hall stand, pier and oval mirrors, extension tables, oak dining chairs, cutlery, China dinner and tea sets, refrigerator, cooking stoves, and in a word everything requisite for housekeeping, now required in a well-furnished house. Catalogues at house at sale.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., near Madison-av., the GENTEEL FURNITURE of a family, viz: mahogany tête-à-tête, easy rocking and parlor chairs, Brussels and Ingrain carpets, French bedsteads, hair mattresses, curtains, centre, pier and tea tables, French [illegible], bureaus, bookcase, oil cloths, cooking stoves, refrigerator, washtubs, kitchen furniture, dining tables, &c.

GILBERT S. SAVAGE, Auctioneer.

BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE.—DISBLEE, BAGLEY & SAVAGE will sell, THIS DAY, commencing at 10 A. M., on the premises No. 143 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, the entire stock of a dealer in fancy goods and house furnishing goods.

D. D. MARK, Auctioneer, office No. 298 Broadway.

MORTGAGE SALE OF FURNITURE, &c.—D. D. MARK will sell on MONDAY, Aug. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway, comprising sofas, chairs, pier and oval glasses, bar and fixtures, glass ware, marble-top tables, carpets, oil-cloths, &c.

HORICON HOUSE, LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.—AUCTION SALE.—Will be sold at auction on the [illegible], at [illegible] P. M., on the premises, that beautifully located hotel and farm attached, known as the United States Hotel, Lake George.

Also, a number of large villa lots, beautifully located, in natural groves, convenient to the hotel, and commanding the most extensive views of the lake and surrounding mountains.

Maps of the premises may be seen and had at the United States and American Hotels, and Congress and Union Halls, Saratoga; at the Pavilion, Ticonderoga; and the principal [illegible] on Lake Champlain; also, at the Fort William Henry Hotel and Lake House, Lake George.

Mr. E. G. CLOSSEY, now on the premises, will, at all times, point out to any one wishing to purchase lots, the most desirable sites, giving the boundaries and numbers, as per map.

Terms, which will be liberal, made known at the time of sale.

LAKE GEORGE, Aug. 3, 1857.

BY VIRTUE OF A MORTGAGE BEARING date the 29th day of October, 1856, made and executed by WILLIAM H. LOBDELL to ESELING WHITING to secure the payment of four hundred dollars and interest on all and singular the some Groceries of West Troy, together with her tackle apparel and furniture, [illegible] which default has been made, which mortgage was duly recorded in the Collector's office at the port of Troy, in the District of New-York, on the first day of November, 1856, in Book of Mortgages No. 1, pages 150 and 151, and now held and owned by the subscribers; the said Groceries, with her tackle apparel and furniture, will be sold at public auction on the dock at the foot of Jane-street, North River, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of August, 1857, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, to satisfy said mortgage.—Dated Aug. 7, 1857.

PILLIMAN MATTHEWS & CO.

By GEO. DAY, their Attorney, Troy, N. Y.

SHERIFF'S SALE—MOST DESIRABLE PROPERTY.—The premises No. 513 Broadway, (opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel,) 25x100 feet, will be sold at auction on TUESDAY, Aug. 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. The attention of capitalists is invited, as the above will probably be sold low for cash.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, New-York, Aug. 14, 1857.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS for the construction of the Embankments of the new Grand Reservoir of the Croton Aqueduct, will be received until the 26th inst., at noon, when the proposals will be opened.

NOTICE.—The quantities heretofore advertised as the estimated amount of work to be done in the building of the new Grand Reservoir, not being considered sufficiently explicit, the Board have concluded to postpone the opening until 12 M., on the 26th inst., and hereby readvertise the work, and state the following as the approximate quantities on which the bids will be tested:

[illegible] cubic yards of excavation, composed as follows, viz.: [illegible] cubic yards of soil and other material not suitable for the construction of embankment, to be placed in spoil bank, within the space mentioned in specification (1.1.) of which 17,[illegible] cubic yards will be placed on the outer slopes of the banks, and [illegible] cubic yards of excavation from the puddle ditches to be placed in embankment or spoil bank; 704,[illegible] cubic yards of excavation for puddle and embankments.

[illegible] cubic yards of rock excavation.

[illegible] cubic yards of puddle in the ditches and embankment.

[illegible] cubic yards of embankment, exclusive of the puddle bank.

[illegible] cubic yards of broken stone lining of inner slopes.

[illegible] cubic yards of stone paving or slope wall.

[illegible] cubic yards of paving laid in cement.

[illegible] cubic yards of brick wall, laid in cement.

[illegible] cubic yards of concrete on the middle bank.

[illegible] square feet (superficial measure) of sheet piling.

If the lowest bidder refuse or omit to accept the work within forty-eight hours after written notice of the award the contract will be readvertised for not less than ten days, and relet.

Plans and specifications are ready for examination at this office.

The Board will be ready to let the masonry for the gate houses and pipe chambers appurtenant to this Reservoir and also for the Aqueduct connecting it with the main work, in a short time. Due notice of this letting will be given.

Amended specifications are now ready for delivery.

For further information apply to GEORGE S. GREENE, Engineer in charge of the work.

N. VAN SCHAICK, President,
THEO. R. DE FOREST, Ass't Com'r, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
A. W. CRAVEN, Chief Engineer,

NOTICE.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, until Monday, Aug. 31, next, at noon, to furnish Ward School No. [illegible], in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York with school furniture, according to the plans and specifications on file in the office of the said Clerk, corner of Grand and Elm sts.

JAMES DAVIS,
D. SADLIER, } Committee.
E. H. GREGORY,

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, New-York, Aug. 6, 1857.

NEW GRAND RESERVOIR.—NOTICE TO BIDDERS.—The blank forms of proposals are now ready for delivery. Two sureties will be required, each of whom must verify in the sum of $[illegible] before a Judge of any Court of Record in this County.

N. VAN SCHAICK,
THEO. R. DE FOREST, } Croton Aqueduct Board.
A. W. CRAVEN.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bed-room furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S warerooms, Nos. 41 and 43 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

HANDSOME FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A suite of new parlor furniture, made to order, together with other furniture, will be sold at a reduced price, if applied for immediately, at No. 144 West 15th-st.

N. B.—The house, three-story, high stoop, with all modern improvements, is to let.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & PERSCH'S show case warerooms, No. 44 Chatham-st. and No. 57 Bowery. Cases made in every style, silver plated, brass, rose and satin wood, mahogany, &c. N. B.—Old cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

SHOW CASES.—SCHMIDT & BROTHERS, manufactory and warerooms No. 5 North William-st., near Frankfort, New-York, and No. 77 West 3d st., Cincinnati, Ohio. A large assortment on hand. Old show cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

LEAKY ROOFS.—EVERY DESCRIPTION OF roofs made tight, and painted with the patent Cement Roof Paint. 1 cent per square foot; warranted for three years. Apply at No. [illegible] Bulkhead, basement.

FINANCIAL.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK. For the quarter ending 31st July, 1857:

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

For Premiums		$[illegible],107 [illegible]
For Interest		1[illegible],[illegible] [illegible]
For Annuities		1,150 00
Total		$[illegible],[illegible] [illegible]

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Claims by death and dividends on the same	$[illegible],[illegible] 30	
Paid for Surrendered Policies and Dividends applied to reduction of Premiums	7,073 85	
Paid Annuities	948 [illegible]	
Paid Commissions	8,[illegible] [illegible]	
Paid Expenses, including Exchange, Postages, Taxes, Medical Examinations, Advertising, Salaries, Stationery, Rent, &c.	1[illegible],[illegible] [illegible]	$127,[illegible] 17
		$[illegible],[illegible] 79
Add: Net Assets on hand, per Report of 30th April, 1857		$3,[illegible],[illegible] 79
		$4,140,[illegible] [illegible]

ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank	$[illegible],[illegible] 10	
Bonds and Mortgages	4,0[illegible],[illegible] 83	
Bills Receivable and due for Fire Insurance	1,[illegible] 64	
Cash Deposit for Taxes	[illegible],[illegible] 41	
Amount due from Agents	1[illegible],[illegible] [illegible]	4,140,[illegible] [illegible]
Policies in force 1st May, 1857		10,[illegible]
Policies issued during this quarter		[illegible]
Total		10,[illegible]
Deduct: Forfeited, expired by death and term of limitation, cancelled and surrendered		265
Policies in force 1st August, 1857		10,[illegible]
of which [illegible] are for life.		
Increase of Policies during the quarter		331
Average amount of Insurance for each Policy of increase		2,[illegible] 32

I have examined the above statement, and believe it to be correct. SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

FRED. S WINSTON,	JOHN WADSWORTH,
MILLARD FILLMORE,	WM. J. BUNKER,
DAVID HOADLEY,	SAM'L M. CORNELL,
WILLIAM V. BRADY,	SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,	JOHN M. STUART,
ROBERT H. M'CURDY,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	ALFRED EDWARDS,
WILLIAM BETTS,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
ISAAC G. PEARSON,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM MOORE,	GEORGE S. COE,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	CHAS. J. STEDMAN,
W. E. DODGE,	CEPHAS H. NORTON,
RICHARD PATRICK,	W. K. STRONG,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	EZRA WHEELER,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	WM. H. POPHAM,
JONATHAN MILLER,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
ABRAHAM BININGER,	W. SMITH BROWN,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	GEORGE R. CLARK,

FRED'K S. WINSTON, President.

Secretary, ISAAC ABBATT.

Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.

Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.

General Agent, HENRY H. HYDE.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN GUANO CO. Has been removed to No. 66 William, corner of Cedar-st.

In compliance with the request of some of the holders of the Scrip Stock of the American Guano Company, whom a notice of the call for the second installment had not reached, the Board of Trustees have extended the time for the payment of the same until the 31st inst.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1857.

FOR SALE.—About 100 tons of American Guano, now landing from the ship Augusta. The attention of agriculturists is called to the analysis and statement of Dr. GALE, Chemical examiner of Patents, U. S. Patent Office, copies of which can be obtained at the office of the Company, corner William and Cedar sts.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1857.

A. N. LEWIS & THEODORE STOUT, BANKERS, Late with DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., To whom they refer.

Buy and sell Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Stocks, Bonds, &c., negotiate mercantile paper and loans. Interest allowed on deposits. Office, Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Building, No. 8 Nassau-st.

NOTICE.—GENERAL BUSINESS AGENCY IN NEW GRANADA.—Commissioners, well known throughout South America for their reliability, have established themselves in Bogota, capital of the Republic, and in Honda, the most important part of the interior, on the Magdalena River, under the direction of the highly respectable and well known firm of PEREIRA GAMBA COMACHO ROLDAN & CO.

The copartners of this enterprise will undertake all the business of exchange, and are ready to fulfil faithfully every lawful commission in the commercial relations of New-Granada with other civilized nations.

CATAWISSA, WILLIAMSPORT AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Office, No. 417 WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12, 1857.—The coupons of the first mortgage and income bonds of the Catawissa, Williamsport and Erie Railroad Company, due Aug. 1, 1857, will continue to be paid at the Bank of North America, in the City of New-York, till the 15th inst.; after that date they will be paid at the office of the Treasurer, No. 417 Walnut-st., in the City of Philadelphia.

WM. E. FISHER, Treasurer.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE PREPARED to pay the Coupons due (1st September,) on Bonds issued by the County of Sacramento, under an act of the State of California, entitled an Act to authorize the County of Sacramento to fund the outstanding warrants drawn against the Court-House and Jail fund of Sacramento County, say Bond No. 1 to 281 inclusive, for $[illegible],[illegible] 36.

Signed, WM. HOGE & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (late issue) having twenty years to run. Interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

SEVEN PER CENT. CITY REVENUE Bonds will be issued by the Comptroller, in sums not less than $500, payable in from 6 to 12 months as may be desired. The money may be deposited with the City Chamberlain, A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank.

MILWAUKEE AND HORICON RAILROAD BONDS.—The subscribers will purchase twenty-five of the 8 per cent. first Mortgage Bonds of this Road. W. & M. H. WARD, No. 47 Exchange place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 Broad-st. NEW-YORK, July 2, 1857.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have to-day declared a dividend of 7 per cent., payable on demand. R. O. GLOVER, Secretary.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE MECHANICS' BANK BUILDING, No. 31 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1857.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on demand. CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD Company, office corner of East 61st-st. and 3d-av.—The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent., payable on and after Wednesday, 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1857.

OCEAN BANK DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of 3½ per cent. has this day been declared payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board, PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1857.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board. S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY—New-York, Aug. 4, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent., payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 79 Wall-st. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 433 Grand-st., corner Willett-st., open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $5 to $500; 5 per cent. on sums over $500. All sums deposited previous to the 15th of July will draw interest from the 1st. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ONE STEAM ENGINE, BOILER, pump, 19 Grover and Baker's sewing machines, 3 steam printing presses, together with all the fixtures necessary for carrying on an extensive bag manufacturing business. Apply to G. H. PARSON'S, Assignee, No. 50 Water-st.

FOR SALE—ONE TEN HORSE POWER STEAM engine and locomotive boiler in perfect order. Apply at Nos. 26 and 28 Desbrosses-st.

ATTRACTIVE TO LAWYERS.—AN EXCELLENT law library, embracing over 100 volumes of the State Reports and standard text books, mostly new, and of the last editions, may be purchased upon reasonable terms upon immediate application at No. 169 Broadway, room No. 27.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

To Chicago and all points West and Southwest, Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo. GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York, Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Dunkirk.

Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M., for Buffalo.

Mail, at 9:00 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger, at 4:00 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

Emigrant, at 5:00 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.

Night express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.

These express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depot, corner of White and Centre sts.:

7:30 A. M.—Croton Falls Train, connecting with line of stages for Lake Mahopac.

8:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Ridgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.

1:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.

2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

4:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

3:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.

6 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 6, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 6:45, and 11:40 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 3, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, morning and evening connecting with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

STEAMBOATS.

DELIGHTFUL SAIL; THE BEAUTIES OF NATURE AND ART TO BE SEEN AT A VERY LOW PRICE. FOR FLUSHING AND COLLEGE POINT.

The beautiful and fast-sailing steamer ENOCH DEAN, Captain WILLIAM H. REYNOLDS, will, on and after MONDAY, June 1, run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: Leave Flushing at 6 o'clock A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M. Leave College Point at 7:10 A. M., and 2:15 o'clock P. M. RETURNING—Leave New-York at 10:30 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M.

At the low fare of FIFTEEN CENTS, or SIXTEEN TICKETS for TWO DOLLARS.

N. B.—As the steamboat channel in Flushing Bay has been dredged out by private enterprise, affording an abundant supply of water at all times of tide, Pic Nic and other parties may now rely upon making the trips for the season with regularity and dispatch.

CAL'B L. SMITH, Clerk.

FOR SHREWSBURY—HIGHLANDS, OCEAN House, Long Branch, Port Washington, Middletown and Red Bank. The new, magnificent and swift steamer ALICE PRICE, JOHN BORDEN, Commander, will run regularly, as follows, from Robinson-st., North River:

Leave New-York:		Leave Red Bank:	
Satur'y, Aug. 15,	3½ P. M.	Satur'y, Aug. 15,	6½ P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 16,	8 P. M.	Sunday, Aug. 16,	8 P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 16,	6½ P. M.	Monday, Aug. 17,	5¼ A. M.
Mond'y, Aug. 17,	3 P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 18,	6¼ A. M.
Tues'y, Aug. 18,	3 P. M.	Wedn'y, Aug. 19,	7 A. M.
Wedn'y, Aug. 19,	3 P. M.	Thurs'y, Aug. 20,	7 A. M.
Thurs'y, Aug. 20,	3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 21,	7 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 21,	3½ P. M.	Satur'y, Aug. 22,	6½ A. M.
Satur'y, Aug. 22,	4½ P. M.	Satur'y, Aug. 22,	8 P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 23,	8 A. M.		

KINSEY'S Express by this boat. Stages to all parts of the country.

FOR BOSTON VIA NORWICH AND WORCESTER—From the foot of Cortlandt-st., pier No. 18 N. R., daily, at 5 o'clock P. M.—The new and splendid steamer COMMONWEALTH, Captain J. W. WILLIAMS, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The fast and commodious steamer CONNECTICUT, Captain WILLIAM WILCOX, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

PRICES:

	Cabin.	Deck.		Cabin.	Deck.
Boston	$4 00	$3 50	Nashua	$4 25	$3 [illegible]
Worcester	3 00	2 50	Lowell	4 25	3 [illegible]
Providence	3 00	2 00	Groton Junct'n	4 00	
Fitchburg	3 [illegible]		New-London or Norwich	2 00	1 [illegible]

For further information, State Rooms, Freight Tariffs, &c., apply to E. S. MARTIN, on the wharf, or on board the boats.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND, LANDING AT FORT HAMILTON.—The new and splendid steamer AURORA, Capt. AMBROSE SMITH, will leave as follows for the season: Leaving Ames-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M.; Spring-st., at 9¾ A. M., and 12½ and 3¾ P. M.; Pier No. 3 North River at 10 A. M., and 1 and 4 P. M. Coney Island, last trip, at 6 P. M. Fare to Fort Hamilton and Coney Island, 15 cents, for which a return ticket will be given. Full fare for children.

FOR NEWBURG AND POUGHKEEPSIE DAILY.—Fare, 75 cents. Landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steamer THOMAS POWELL, Capt. A. L. ANDERSON, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3:30 o'clock on and after Monday, Aug. 17; returning, leaves Poughkeepsie 6½, and Newburg 7½ A. M.

MORNING BOAT FOR PEEKSKILL AND Sing Sing, making the usual landings on the river. The splendid steamboat ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. J. PENGER, will leave Pier foot of Jay-st., North River, daily, at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Freight taken at reduced rates.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE STEAMER BROADWAY will leave the pier foot of Jay-st. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., making the usual landings.

ARMENIA.—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND intermediate landings, from foot of Chambers-st., MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., arriving in Albany in time for cars North and West.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG.—The United States mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst. at 4 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk the next afternoon, at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Those for Richmond will arrive at their destination early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with state-room to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

FOR MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA. KANGAROO LINE. PACKET FOR THURSDAY, AUG. 20.

Clipper ship WAVERLEY, CLARKE, Commander, will be the only ship leaving in August. Has elegant accommodations for first and second cabin passengers. Apply on board, Pier No. 10 East River, or to

MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU, No. 108 Wall-st., or to

GOODHUE, ARKELL & ELLIOT, No. 108 Pearl-st.

EXCURSION FOR THE MILLION!—(Staten Island Ferry.) Seven miles, for six cents. The Staten Island ferry boats JOSEPHINE and SOUTHFIELD, leave every hour from the foot of Whitehall-st. (between the Battery and South Ferry,) from 6 A. M. till 7 P. M., and on Sundays every half hour, landing at Quarantine, Stapleton and Vanderbilt's Landing. This sail on the Bay affords the finest view in the world.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $[illegible]. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857
Saturday, Aug. 1	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5	1857
Saturday, Aug. 15	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19	1857
Saturday, Sept. 12	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2	1857
Saturday, Sept. 26	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30	1857
Saturday, Oct. [illegible]	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14	1857
Saturday, Oct. 24	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28	1857
Saturday, Nov. 7	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11	1857
Saturday, Nov. 21	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25	1857
Saturday, Dec. 5	1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9	1857
		Wednesday, Dec. 23	1857

For freight or passage apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

CROSKEY & CO.'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON AND BREMEN.

The magnificent British steamships
QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Capt. BEAL, 2,[illegible] tons burthen.
INDIANA, Capt. BAKER, 2,[illegible] tons burthen;
ARGO, Capt. EDWARDS, 2,[illegible] tons burthen;
JASON, Capt. BAKEWELL, 2,667 tons burthen;

owned by the European and American Steam-shipping Company of London and Southampton, are appointed to sail from New-York on every alternate WEDNESDAY, for London and Bremen, touching at Southampton to land passengers and mails for England and France. They will remain one day at London and then proceed to Bremen.

Returning, they will leave Bremen for New-York on every alternate SATURDAY, stopping only at Southampton. These steamships are of the first class, and have superior accommodations for passengers. They will take a limited number of third-class or steerage passengers. A Surgeon attached to each ship.

The rates of freight to London will be but little higher than those of sailing ships.

RATES OF PASSAGE—First cabin, $90; second cabin, $[illegible]; steerage, $[illegible].

The Steamship ARGO will sail from New-York on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19, and be succeeded by the JASON, Sept. 2, and the QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, Sept. 16.

For Freight or Passage, apply to C. H. SAND, No. 11 South William-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail Steamship ADRIATIC, JAMES WEST Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Sept. 12, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.

All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others be returned.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have water-tight compartments.

The BALTIC, Capt. J. J. COMSTOCK, will sail on the 26th of September.

No expense has been spared to make the ships of this line in all respects as good as new. The thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction yet unequaled.

N. B.—Hereafter the regular-built ships for this line will perform the entire service.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage....$130
Second Cabin Passage....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage....$110
Second Cabin Passage....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Aug. 19
CANADA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 26
ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Sept. 2
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 9

Berths not secured until paid for.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON AND ANTWERP.—The splendid and powerful new iron steamship LEOPOLD I., A. MICHEL, Commander, will depart for Antwerp, calling at Southampton, on SATURDAY, Aug. 22, from Pier No. 39, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE, INCLUDING PROVISIONS.

In First Cabin....$90
In second Cabin....60
In Steerage....30

This steamship has five water-tight compartments, and carries an experienced surgeon. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers, apply to AUGUST BELMONT, No. 7 Hanover-st.

Certificates of passage will be issued here to parties who are desirous of bringing out their friends at the following rates:

In First Cabin....$100
In Second Cabin....60
In Steerage, Main Deck....[illegible]
In Steerage, Orlop Deck....[illegible]

FOR BREMEN DIRECT.—PRICE OF PASSAGE: first cabin, $90; second, $[illegible]; steerage, $[illegible].—The first-class paddle-wheel steamship ERICSSON, A. P. LOWBER, Commander, having been employed during the last fifteen months in the Collins United States Mail Line from New-York to Liverpool, where she has established her reputation as one of the safest and most comfortable of ocean steamers, will now be placed upon the route to Bremen. Her sailing days for the present season will be:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BREMEN.
WEDNESDAY....Sept. 9	SATURDAY....Oct. 17
WEDNESDAY....Nov. 14	SATURDAY....Dec. 12

This ship has water-tight compartments, which completely inclose the engines. Only a limited number of steerage passengers will be taken. For freight or passage, apply to C. H. SAND, No. 11 South William-st. or to DUNBAM & CO., 12 William-st., corner Beaver-st.

FARE REDUCED TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, 5,268 tons, EDWARD HIGGINS, Commander, will sail

From NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	From SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE for NEW-YORK.
Saturday....Sept. 12	Saturday....Oct. 3
Saturday....Oct. 24	Saturday....Nov. 14

Price of passage, first cabin, $100; second cabin, $[illegible]. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For freight or passage, apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Letters for England and Europe, prepaid, 25 cents each half ounce, (by enclosure of postage stamps if from other cities) will be received at No. 5 Bowling Green, New York, up to 11½ o'clock of the morning of sailing.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Aug. 22, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin....$130 | Second Cabin....$[illegible]

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in case of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing marked "below." For freight or passage, apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The Steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Sept. 19.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMIN, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
New-York, Sat'y, Aug. 22, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Aug. 3
Edinburg, Sat'day, Sept. 5, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Sept. 3

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RAEBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE TO EUROPE.—First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $[illegible]. In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, to sail from Pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the UNITED STATES MAIL, viz:

LEAVE NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE and BREMEN.	Bremen for Southampton.	Havre and Southampton for New-Y'k.
ARIEL....[illegible]	Sat'y, Sept. 5	Wed., Sept. 9
NORTH STAR, Sat., Sep. 5	Sat'y, Oct. 3	Wed., Oct. 7
ARIEL....Sat., Oct. 3	Sat'y, Oct. 31	Wed., Nov. 4

These steamships touch at Havre.

Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst. A steamer will leave the Company's dock, at Jersey City, with the passengers, at 12 and 1 o'clock. The ARABIA will sail on the 2d of September.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

COAL.

FAMILY COAL.—OUR LACKAWANNA COAL Yards at the foot of Hubert-st., North River, corner of 14th-st. and 9th-av., corner Gouverneur st. and Front-st., East River, and in Brooklyn, No. 27 Atlantic-st., are now supplying families with their justly celebrated Lackawanna Coal, of all sizes, at $5 per ton delivered. Punctual attention given to all orders left there, or at our office No. [illegible] William-st., corner of Exchange-place. Weight guaranteed.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.

COAL.—ON HAND AND CONSTANTLY DISCHARGING from boats, the very superior Spring and Locust Mountain Lehigh Coals, furnace and range size. Also, Black Heath and Peach Orchard Red Ash, for grates and stoves, delivered dry, clean and of superior quality, at lowest cash prices. Yards, No. 171 Lexington-av., corner of 32d-st., Nos. 117 and 119 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts. WM. J. & C. ADAMS.

MEDICAL.

EVERY WOMAN'S BOOK!

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.

BY DR. A. M. MAURICEAU,

Professor of Diseases of Women.

One Hundredth Edition. ($00,000.) 18mo, pp. 250. [On fine paper, extra binding, $1.]

Every woman can here discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character, and cause of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice in respect to her situation, which she will here find. This book tells her what is the matter, and tells her what to do for it, in simple but chaste words, and such as she can understand.

Those suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, or from prolapsus uteri, (falling of the womb,) or from fluor albus, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief.

[Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dayton, Ohio.]

DAYTON, May 1, 1857.

DR. A. M. MAURICEAU—*My Dear Sir*: My wife has been perceptibly sinking for some three years or more, in consequence of great anguish and suffering some months before and during confinement; every successive one more and more debilitated and prostrated her, putting her life in imminent danger, and which was on the last occasion despaired of. I supposed that this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. I heard your book highly spoken of, as containing some matters reaching my case. On its receipt and perusal I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joy its pages imparted to my wife, on learning that the great discovery of M. M. Desomeaux provided a remedy. It opened a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible. But for this, ere another year would have passed over my head, in all human probability my wife would have been in her grave and my children left motherless.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DE WITT & DAVENPORT, Tribune Buildings; and at the publication office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also T. B. PETERSON, Philadelphia.

Upon the receipt of $1, "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION" is sent (mailed free) to any part of the United States, Canadas and British Provinces. All letters must be post-paid, and addressed to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Box No. 1,224 New-York City. Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

For purifying the blood.—This most popular of all family medicines is a purely vegetable extract. Thousands have been cured by it, and tens of thousands may be restored to health by its use. The public are cautioned to ask for SANDS' SARSAPARILLA, and take no other, as a host of spurious imitations, upon which no reliance can be placed, are in the market. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York. Sold also by druggists generally.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!!!

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu" for general weakness.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz.: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States Canada and British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S take no other.

Cures guaranteed.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 3, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of vital power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it most invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered by* Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c. &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar and the larger sizes will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

RICORD, VELPEAU, CIVIALE, ACTON, COWLING, and the Venereal Hospital Practice of Paris and London.—Dr. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—[illegible] edition, 400 pages, 100 stereotype pictures; cloth, $1.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their receipts and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment of Gonorrhea, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, Emissions, Impotency, &c., at No. [illegible] Mercer-st., corner Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M. Address letters to Box No. 846 New-York Post-Office. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book, Mercury, Atlas, Police Gazette, &c.*

DR. RALPH'S OFFICES FOR THE TREATment of all diseases and abuses of the sexual and urinary system, stricture debility, gleet, nervous and seminal weakness, piles, gravel, dyspepsia, and all chronic and constitutional diseases. Recent cases of disease quickly and radically cured. Hours till 1, and after 6 o'clock, Sundays excepted. No. 794 Broadway, corner 10th-st. "DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL TREATISE," price $1, is sold at No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) No. [illegible] Beekman-st. and by the Author, No. 794 Broadway, corner of 10th-st., or mailed securely enveloped and post-paid, by addressing Box 869 Post-Office.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—G. D. HAMMOND, M. D., pupil of Surgeons CARMICHAEL and MOTT, and RICORD, of Paris, who is the first living surgeon for the diseases, &c., of the sexual system, has removed from No. 516 Broadway to No. 61 Bleecker-st., eighth house East of Broadway, where he may be privately consulted in English or French, personally or by letter. Those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, little books, instruments, "no mercury," and like pretenses of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. *The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet.* Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate.

WM. WATSON, M. D., Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE."—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhea and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., and no where else; all others are mainly compounded of this, the most valuable discovery in medical science, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease. $1 per vial. [illegible] DR. HUNTER has removed. [illegible]

A LETTER OF ADVICE TO LADIES WHO suffer from Nervousness, Debility, Pain in the Back or Loins, with explanations illustrated by SIX ANATOMICAL ENGRAVINGS, which I will send free of postage on receipt of two letter stamps. J. E. STAFFORD, Practical Chemist, No. 16 State-st., New-York.

SUFFERERS FROM SEMINAL EMISSIONS and female sexual weakness, who write to me, I will send the same [illegible], in perfect confidence, your friend and former fellow-sufferer, WM. J. & C. ADAMS. Box No. 176 Charlestown, Mass.

MEDICAL.

J. E. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.

Is a concentrated solution of oil and tar, when applied and inhaled, not taken, and it is the only drink that contains *Electric Magnetism*, which it imparts to the system, increasing its VITALITY, enabling it to expel Pain and Disease.

Olive Tar, diluted with mutton tallow, forms a healing *Ointment*, for the cure of *Piles, Sores* and *all Diseases of the Skin*.

J. E. STAFFORD'S BLOOD PURIFIER POWDERS

are composed of IRON and a preparation of SULPHUR, combined with OLIVE TAR. They are very agreeable to the taste, do not *Sicken* nor *Purge*, they *assist Digestion*, add *Consistency*, *Color*, and *Purity* to the *Blood*, and greatly increase the power of the

NERVOUS SYSTEM.

The following are the names of a few well-known persons who have used the above, and who commend their use as indicated, for diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Nerves, Muscles, Joints, Skin, &c.:

J. H. Ladd, Esq., Publisher of [illegible], New-York.
Isaac V. Fowler, Esq., Postmaster, New-York.
George Law, Esq., [illegible], New-York.
Joseph L. Lord, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.
Dr. E. Bright, Editor [illegible], New-York.
C. Van Wyck, Esq., [illegible].
Robert B. Coleman, Esq., Astor House, New-York.
Simeon Draper, Esq., cor. Pine and Wm. sts., New-York.
S. R. Tabor, Esq., Mansion House, Brooklyn, New-York.
Wm. B. Townsend, Esq., Staten Island, New-York.
Thurlow Weed, Esq., Albany, New-York.
John M. Barnard, Esq., Boston, Mass.
Gen. Duff Green, Washington, D. C.
Rev. Dr. Leonard, Exeter, N. H.
Rev. E. H. Conklin, Providence, R. I.
Rev. E. C. Taylor, Bergen, N. J.
John B. Steinberger, Esq., California.
Gen. Campbell, Texas.

Olive Tar, 50 cents a bottle; Ointment, 25 cents a bottle; Powders, [illegible] package, of 12 Powders; 6 packages for $5 50. Sold by the STAFFORD OLIVE TAR CO., No. 16 State-st., New-York, and by all druggists.

DR. MORTON'S [illegible].—GONORRHEA AND GLEET.—This remedy performs a safe and speedy cure without the use of [illegible] medicine. Those desiring such may purchase this with every confidence and will find it all that is represented. Price $[illegible]. Sold at RING'S, No. 192 Broadway, [illegible] and No. [illegible] Hudson-st.

DR. RALPH'S OFFICES—CHRONIC AND constitutional disease, especially of the genito-urinary system, as stricture, seminal weakness, piles, syphilis, gravel, &c., &c., in every stage, radically cured. Recent disease promptly cured. No. 794 Broadway, corner of 10th-st. Hours 9 till 1, and after 6 o'clock.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—MARISCHAL K. S. FRITH against CORNELIUS SILLIMAN, WILLIAM A. MARTIN, Henry P. Martin, Jane Ellen Dunn, individually, and as Administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of John Dunn, deceased, John J. Merritt and Hannah E. his wife, Charles H. Mitchell, William Waring, Edwin C. Russell, John Henson, William C. Boone, Daniel Howell, Abraham Howell, Peter Milne, John Sammis, John Gwyn, William J. R. Barber. To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall of the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 30, 1857.

C. J. & B. DEWITT, Att'ys for Plaintiff, No. 88 [illegible], New-York.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of Kings County on 13th day of August, 1857.

Yours, &c., C. J. & B. DEWITT, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

au17-law6wM

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF MONROE—MOSES A. HOPKINS, LINUS H. MOORE and ELMER H. GARBUTT, plaintiffs, against ALBERT S. JOHNSON and WILLIAM E. MUDGE, defendants.—Summons for money.—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of the above named plaintiffs, which will be filed in Monroe County Clerk's office, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers at their office in Rochester within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for twenty-five hundred and forty-one dollars and seventy cents, with interest from April 30, 1857, besides costs.

DANFORTH & TERRY, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Take Notice—The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Monroe, August 3, 1857.

au10-law6wM DANFORTH & TERRY.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—RICHARD H. BROCKWAY against JOB RUSSELL.—Summons for demand on contract. (Com. not Ser.) To JOB RUSSELL: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and seventeen dollars and sixteen cents, with interest from the 13th day of May, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated May 27, 1857.

J. D. & T. D. SHERWOOD, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The said complaint was filed in said Clerk's Office, June 15th, 1857. jy13-law6wM J. D. & T. D. SHERWOOD.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN SCHENCK SUYDAM, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the residence of John Schenck, No. 86 Remsen-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 29th day of November next.—Dated May 22, 1857.

ANN SUYDAM, } Administrators.
JOHN SCHENCK,

my23-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against FRANCIS HOSTAGE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator, at his office, No. 60 Beaver-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 9th day of October next.—Dated April 1, 1857.

FREDERICK WOOD, Administrator.

ap6-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW S. NORWOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to CARLISLE NORWOOD, at his office, No. 21 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 3, 1857.

CARLISLE NORWOOD, } Executors.
ANDREW G. NORWOOD,

je4-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EVAN STEVENSON, late of the City of New-York, gentleman, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of MYERS, POTTER & JONES, No. 389 Broadway, corner Barclay-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of August next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 12, 1857.

ELLEN F. STEVENSON, Executrix.

fe16-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against John Rehol, late of Bristol, in the State of Rhode Island, deceased, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of June, 1857.

WILLIAM E. SEDGWICK,

je22-law6mM Administrator with the will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER S. SIMMONS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of J. S. CARPENTIER, Esq., No. 18 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of January next.—Dated New-York, July [illegible], 1857. PHILIP C. SIMMONS, Administrator.

jy20-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MINER C. STORY, late of the City of New-York, Contractor, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscriber, at his office, No. 943 Fifth-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of October next.—Dated New-York the 24th day of April, 1857.

GEORGE LAW, Executor.

ap27-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB LA FORGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 17 Broome-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 7, 1857. ANN LA FORGE, Executrix.

mh9-law6mM

IRON AND HARDWARE.

LIGHTNING RODS.—50,000 FEET LITH INsulated twisted rod, with glass rings, insulators, points, &c., wholesale, cheap, to close off their stock of this kind of rod. LYON, HILL & GOODNOW, No. 85 John-st.

PIG IRON, COPPER, SPELTER, BANCA Tin, Osborn's cutlery, hard and tallow oils, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

HAMMERED IRON, SWEDES OR PERUVIAN.—All sizes, delivered at Rouse's Point, Albany or New-York. For sale by SALTUS & CO., 7 Beaver-st.

WIRE-GAUZE WINDOW SCREENS—EXEcuted in the highest style of the art.

G. DE WITT, Jr., No. 160 John-st., New-York.

WIRE SCREEN SIGNS—FOR BANKS, INSURance Companies, &c. G. DE WITT, Jr., No. 160 John-st.

BRASS, COPPER AND IRON WIRE, AT the lowest prices. G. DE WITT, Jr., No. 160 John-st.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of linen-surfaced playing cards, of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Accidents, Fights and Sudden Deaths.

A JEALOUS WOMAN STABS AN UNFAITHFUL [illegible] was [illegible] yesterday morning on a charge of stabbing [illegible] named SAMUEL JOHNSON. The parties are [illegible]. Johnson has an oyster stand in [illegible] Market. The cause of this conduct on the part of the woman appears to have been jealousy. The parties have been living together as man and wife for some time, and recently, the oysterman getting tired of the connection, proposed a separation. The woman positively declined, whereupon [illegible] [illegible] and night the woman [illegible] of him, armed with a knife. Yesterday [illegible] corner of Roosevelt and Water [illegible] rushed on him, and [illegible] throat. A spectator seized her arm, and prevented her from fully accomplishing her purpose, but she still managed to inflict a severe, though not dangerous wound. She was immediately arrested, and the man was taken to the City Hospital.

[illegible]—A colored sailor was stabbed [illegible] at a sailors' boarding-house, in [illegible] kept by [illegible]. Several colored seamen were drinking together, when a row [illegible] among them, and one named [illegible] JACK [illegible] in the left side, and once in the abdomen, by a youth named [illegible]. The [illegible] was conveyed to the City Hospital, where the wound in the abdomen was pronounced to be of a [illegible]. The young fellow who inflicted the [illegible] arrested.

—[illegible]—At No. 126 Greenwich-street [illegible] named [illegible] and [illegible] got into a fight on Saturday, when [illegible] drew a knife and stabbed his opponent in the breast. The wound was a severe one, but is not considered dangerous. [illegible] was arrested and locked up.

[illegible] AMONG THE FIREMEN.—A feud has long [illegible] between the members of Engine Companies [illegible]. On Saturday evening, during the alarm of [illegible] encountered each other at the corner of [illegible] and Fulton streets, when the members of 41 [illegible] a disturbance by purposely running their engine against that of No. 4. Of course, a desperate fight instantly ensued, and every available weapon, including the pipes and the wrenches of the engine, [illegible] in requisition. Against many persons were knocked down and severely injured,—black eyes, broken jaws, and bloody noses were very numerous, and if a body of police and the Chief Engineer of the Department had not repaired to the scene of the conflict, we should probably have had some deaths to record.

The police interfered with a good will, compelling [illegible] to withdraw their engine along Fulton street, and No. 41 to make the best of their way up Nassau street, so as to prevent any further collision. Several arrests were made by the Second Ward Police.

The fight was evidently anticipated. A larger number than usual attended the rival engines, and when the disturbance began, stones and pieces of brick were showered plentifully. These missiles were not taken from the street when the fight began, but were carried in the pockets of the belligerents. One ruffian seized an axe and had it upraised to strike an opponent, when Officer [illegible], of the Coroner's office, interfered and took the axe away.

Some decisive steps should be taken at once with these Companies, who, whenever they meet, are almost sure to fight. They should either be disbanded or made to run in different districts.

THE LATE ROW AT THE NATIONAL GARDEN.—The three City Fathers, Councilmen MANSFIELD, of the Forty-sixth District, [illegible], of the Twenty-[illegible], and WARREN, of the Fourteenth, charged with creating a disturbance on Friday evening, at the lager-bier garden, No. 24 Bowery, appeared on Saturday at the Third Precinct Police Court, and entered a complaint against the proprietors of the Garden for assault and battery. The magistrate, Justice [illegible], appointed a time for the investigation, and to [illegible] attended. The Councilmen, however, not being forthcoming, the charge was dismissed.

BOY DROWNED.—A boy named GEORGE B. [illegible], [illegible] years old, was found drowned on Saturday, near the bathing house at Harlem. He left the residence of his parents at Mott Haven for the purpose of bathing. The Coroner held an Inquest, and the Jury rendered a verdict of "Death by drowning."

[illegible] FROM SUNSTROKE.—CHARLES REY[illegible], residing at No. 24 Leonard-street, while at work at a sugar house on Saturday, was prostrated by the heat and died soon after. He was a native of England, 38 years old, and leaves a wife and family.

JAMES MCCARTHY, an Irishman, died at Bellevue Hospital on Saturday from the same cause.

[illegible] also died at the same hospital on Saturday from the same cause.

On Friday, JOHN HAYS, while at work on the new building of STEWART & Co., in Chambers-street, was prostrated by the heat. He was taken to the City Hospital, and died on Saturday.

[illegible] CASE, an Irish laborer, was sun-struck on Friday while at work, and died at his residence No. [illegible] Second avenue on Saturday. He leaves a wife and family.

[illegible] unknown man, apparently an Irishman, was found on Friday night, lying insensible at the corner of Sixth avenue and Forty-sixth-street. He was taken to the station-house of the Twenty-second Precinct, where he died soon afterwards. The Jury rendered a verdict of death by sun-stroke.

[illegible] MEAGHER died at No. 86 Thomas-street of sun-stroke on Saturday. She was prostrated the previous day, while hanging out clothes upon the roof of the house.

Mr. AUGUSTE MONTINOT was found on Saturday night dead on the corner of Broadway and Twelfth street. His body was taken to the Station-house of the [illegible] Precinct. He resided at No. 141 Sixth-avenue, and left home with the intention of paying a visit to a friend, but was overcome by the heat, and died as aforesaid. Deceased was a Frenchman.

RUN OVER BY A FIRE ENGINE.—MATTHEW [illegible] was run over by fire engine No. 17 on [illegible] night, while he was accompanying it to a fire in the Fifth District. He was taken home, and found to be seriously hurt.

RUN OVER BY AN ICE WAGON.—A child aged [illegible] years was knocked down on Saturday by an ice-wagon, at the corner of Third-avenue and Fortieth-street. The mother had left it in charge of a neighbor, whose attention was temporarily drawn away from it. It died an hour after the injury. Coroner [illegible] held an inquest upon it.

More Rowdyism—Fourth Ward Policemen Attacked and a Prisoner Rescued.

A very serious disturbance took place in the Fourth Ward between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Some policemen were interfered with by a mob composed of several hundred persons, who took from the officers a prisoner who was being taken to the Station-house.

Two men named WELSH and MARTIN MCNALLY were behaving in a most disorderly manner in James street, throwing stones at the passers, and creating a crowd and general disturbance. Officers WHITE and LYONS interfered and attempted to clear the sidewalk and induce the disorderly men to move on. But their peaceful efforts were met with taunts and resistance. The officers then arrested WELSH and MCNALLY, and were proceeding with them to the Station-house, when they were set upon by a large crowd, (many of them, it is said, being members and runners of an engine company near by,) who after a brief struggle succeeded in rescuing WELSH. MCNALLY, however, was taken to the Station-house, followed by the mob, who tried several times to rescue him also. The crowd even showed a disposition to storm the Station-house, but finally retired in groups to the neighboring corners, where they remained many hours, awaiting the bringing out of the prisoner to be taken to the Tombs. But the prisoner was not taken from the Station-house all day, the police knowing well that he would be rescued [illegible]

[illegible] in the City, has at the present [illegible] available men—a number entirely [illegible] maintain the peace or protect [illegible]

[illegible] CLERK.—An [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] was robbed [illegible] $2,000 in bills of the [illegible] Bank [illegible] the 13th inst. A [illegible] has applied to [illegible]

[illegible] succeeded to arrest the thief. They [illegible] on Saturday afternoon that a [illegible] the [illegible] in question had been pawned at a [illegible] by a clerk in the employ of the plaintiff [illegible] named [illegible]. He was arrested, [illegible] denied all knowledge of the matter, [illegible] confessed that he had opened [illegible] with a key that had been some time [illegible] and appropriated the contents. He then [illegible] to the top loft of the store and [illegible] not only the missing money but [illegible] which at various times he had stolen [illegible] [illegible] and very satisfactorily concluded.

GREAT LIQUOR SELLING [illegible].—Thirty-five liquor dealers, charged with violating the law prohibiting the sale of liquor on Sunday, were indicted by the late Grand Jury and arrested on Saturday. Some of them were taken before Justice BRENNAN, and held to bail to answer at the Court of Sessions, while others were told to be at the District Attorney's office this morning at 10 o'clock, prepared with bail, or else to be committed in default. The following is the list of those indicted, with the places of their nativity:

John R. Nelson, Mike Mahoney, John McFadden, James Conand, Thomas Mulray, Patrick McGuire, Daniel Delany, Miles McGovern, Thomas Callen, John Riley, James O'Donnell, Ireland; Albert Kotle, William Cronin, Jacob Barden, Frank Ingersoll, [illegible], J. Harold, U. Martin, John Bader, John A. Bockerman, C. Kestan, John [illegible], Peter Harrington, Martin Brandt, William [illegible], W. & T. Kilgour, John Hauser, Joseph Bedford, Germany; Isaac H. Dubois, Jacob Tilton, Andrew Merritt, Perry Betten, C. Burns, America; Ann Ramsay, England.

CENTRAL DEPOT FOR STOLEN PROPERTY.—The Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police District have directed Mr. C. J. WARNER, Property Clerk, to address a circular to the clerks of the various Police Courts explaining that the 28th section of the "Act to establish the Metropolitan Police District" repeals all former provisions of law which constituted the Clerks of Police Courts, Property Clerks, and authorized them to keep stolen property. The law now provides that such property shall be kept, not in the different Police Courts, but in one place, and that the duty heretofore discharged by the clerks of those Courts, shall now be devolved upon one person to be designated by the Commissioners.

He says that it seems to be the intention of the law to concentrate the responsibility, and simplify the operation of taking care of stolen property, in order to facilitate its recovery and restoration to its owners.

When property is brought into court with an arrested person, and proof is presented that it belongs to the prisoner or to some other claimant, the Justice will be authorized to give up such property at once to such prisoner or claimant, unless the circumstances forbid him to give full credit to the testimony. But if the Justice is unable to decide who is the rightful owner, if the decision is deferred and the accused is held for examination, then the law does not allow the clerks of the police courts, as they have been authorized, to retain such property in custody.

As a general rule: All property or money which the Magistrate does not immediately restore to the lawful owners, either the arrested persons, or some other claimants, must be sent forthwith, by an officer, to the Property Clerk of the Metropolitan Police District, and must be delivered to him on his giving a receipt for the same; which receipt should be placed on file in the court from which the said property was sent.

The Inspectors are requested to send to the office, by some proper officer, suitably marked or numbered to correspond with their records, whatever property or money they may have in possession. For all such property so sent to this office, a receipt will be duly returned, which will be a complete discharge of all personal responsibility in relation to such property.

The Police Clerks are also requested to furnish an inventory of all the property and money that has been brought into each Court with persons arrested, or taken from such persons upon examination, since July 1, 1857, and as much farther back as they please, and the distribution made of such property.

They are also to forward every Monday morning, a certified record of all the property, money, etc., that shall have been brought into Court, or taken from persons accused, during the preceding week, with such a description of the articles as the law requires, to facilitate their identification, and a full statement of the disposition made of each article, and its estimated value. All such property, money, etc., will be sent by the officers, from day to day, to the Property Clerk's office.

☞ The portrait of JACOB HAYS, the celebrated thief-catcher, was, Saturday, restored to its old place in Mr. VALENTINE's office. Old HAYS was seized by a City creditor on execution, and was bought by Alderman BRADY for $250, and by him tendered as a gift to the City.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly Report to Aug. 14, 1857:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Aug. 7	190	74	264
Admitted to Aug. 14	31	23	54
Discharged, cured or relieved	40	15	55
Died	2	4	6
Remaining at date	179	78	257

Males, [illegible]; females, 36.

J. DANACH, Superintendent.

COMPLAINT DISMISSED.—Some days ago a complaint for swindling was preferred against Mr. THADDEUS BELL, which, upon investigation, proved to have been entirely groundless.

Stephen H. Branch Propounds Hard Questions about the $600,000 Record-Book.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The jaws of my Alligator seem to have severely lacerated the Record Commissioners, who bellow loudly, in the public journals, of their herculean labors and integrity. But Commissioners CONNOLLY, BRIGGS, DOANE, NELSON, BRADFORD, WESTERVELT, and NATHAN, please tell the public why (after Mr. BAKER failed, in the Board of Supervisors, to consummate the job, through FLAGG's inveterate hostility) did you help send Mr. BAKER to the Senate, to put through a special law authorizing the Commissioners to draw, on their own certificate, all the money they desired, from the Chamberlain, until Doomsday, without the supervision of Mr. FLAGG, in his annual estimate to the Supervisors? Was it because Mr. FLAGG was scared a printer, and would have allowed you no more for record printing than BENJAMIN FRANKLIN? Did not GOULD & BANKS offer to print all the Records for $50,000, and yet did not the Supervisors of 1856 adopt the famous Report of SMITH & BAKER, awarding the contract to MCSPEDON & BAKER at four times as much as GOULD & BANKS proposed to print them for, when Comptroller FLAGG stepped in and broke up the plundering contract? Alderman BAKER, then, as I have said, is elected Senator, and effects the passage of a law infinitely more obnoxious, giving the contract again to MCSPEDON & BAKER, which has already cost the City $600,000, for which it is *reported* they have printed a few volumes, whose actual cost has diminished the $600,000, how much is not yet *reported*. But why does not Surrogate BRADFORD respond to the call of the Press, and justify the Commissioners for their solicited appropriation of $600,000 for record printing, which is a more prodigious haul than that of the national vultures for their Congressional printing and plundering book jobs. The truth is, this record printing is a political grab, and much of this $600,000 is doubtless devoted to the election of County Clerks, Surrogates, Registers, Mayors, Supervisors and others, and it is in this way that the people are gulled and robbed of their public rights. The political gamesters are mostly elected by money cunningly extracted from the Treasury, which falls chiefly on the miserable wretches packed like pork in the attics and cellars. The demagogues of all parties unite in the principles of public plunder,

> Who must die by and by,
> And in corruption lie,
> And take the chances
> Of Heaven's lances!

when they may receive their merited retribution. The Joseph Walker, Gansevoort, Lowber, and other grabs, are mere flea nibbles compared with this monstrous grab, for which may old Nick have mercy on what is left of the consciences of the grabbers.

> The Record-book will have no run,
> As few buy books that have no fun;
> So all that's grabbed is gone to pot,
> For which the rogues should all be shot.

STEPHEN H. BRANCH.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.
Gas apparatus after the patent of the
Maryland Portable Gas Company.
S. E. WOODWORTH & CO.
Are now offering for sale
A most complete, cheap, simple
And efficient gas machine
Adapted in all respects to the wants of
Private dwellings, public and private schools,
Churches, colleges, factories, foundries,
Hotels, watering-places, &c., &c.,
As well as towns and villages.
Details will be furnished
By applying in person or by letter
To the office of the Company,
Where a machine can be seen
In operation,
And descriptive pamphlets obtained.
C. E. WOODWORTH & CO.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.
Responsible agents wanted for the Southern States.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

☞ Merchants, clerks, book-keepers, or those intending to become such, should read, at once, these new pocket hand-books, entitled, "How to Write," "How to Talk," "How to Behave," and especially "How to do Business." A new Pocket Guide to Success in Practical Life, Choice of Pursuits, with Legal and Commercial Forms. Price 30c.; muslin, 50c. [illegible] dollar will pay for the four works in paper, or [illegible] in one large volume. Sent to subscribers by [illegible] postage prepaid, by FOWLER & WELLS, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.—For preserving and beautifying the hair, and rendering it dark and glossy, the Cocoaine holds, in a liquid form, a large proportion of deodorized Cocoa nut Oil, prepared expressly for this purpose. No other compound possesses the peculiar properties which so exactly suit the various conditions of the human hair. It softens the hair when hard and dry, it soothes the irritated scalp skin, it affords the richest lustre, it remains longest in effect, and it is the best and cheapest hair-dressing in the world.

Prepared only by JOSEPH BURNETT & Co., Boston. For sale by HEGEMAN, CLARK & Co., and by druggists generally, at 50 cents for half-pint bottles.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

DR. R. GOODALE's Office, No. 365 Broadway, is [illegible] for consultation and for treatment of that most [illegible] disease, CATARRH. Long and patient investigation into the causes, location and symptoms of this disease, and many years experience in the treatment of it, have directed him to a remedy which has proved a positive and radical cure; and his uniform success with the most discouraging cases warrants him in saying that his remedies and treatment are an effectual and speedy cure of Catarrh. Office hours 9 A. M. till 4 P. M.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

"FREDERICK'S TEMPLE OF ART"—Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
HALLOTYPES superior to any made in the City.
PHOTOGRAPHS, in Oil, Pastel and Aquarelle, by Frederick's corps of Parisian artists.
PHOTOGRAPHS in India Ink, Parisian style.
DAGUERREOTYPES and AMBROTYPES in colors.
Gallery open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., and free to the inspection of the public.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

GREAT ENTERTAINMENT.—A famous bill of entertainment is announced for this evening at PURDY's National Theatre. Mr. J. H. ALLEN, the favorite young tragedian, having returned, will appear in the great drama of "O'Neal the Great." Previous to which will be repeated the new novel and local drama of the "Fast Young Men of New-York and Brooklyn." The entertainment to conclude with the farce of "Sudden Thoughts."

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT have been counterfeited! There is a sure test, however, whereby to tell the genuine, viz: the water-mark "HOLLOWAY, New-York and London," that exists in every leaf of the book of directions. The words are semi-transparent in the paper, and visible by looking through the leaf to the light. Sold at the manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and by all druggists, at 25c., 63c., and $1 per box or pot.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 30c. to 60c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 50c. to 80c.—all other qualities equally low. Also 5-lb boxes good Family Tea for $2. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt streets.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—Used as a tooth wash, sprinkled on the garments, applied as a cosmetic. This delightful toilet water perfumes the breath and the person, and beautifies the skin. Sold by D. T. LANMAN & Co., wholesale druggists, No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists, at 50 cents per bottle.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR
and
BLOOD PURIFYING POWDERS.
See advertisement in another column.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Board of Health.

FRIDAY, Aug. 14, 1857.

The Board met at 5 o'clock P. M. Present: Mayor POWELL, (presiding,) and Aldermen SCHOLS, VAN BRUNT and FREEMAN.

The minutes were read and approved. The nuisance at the corner of Columbia-street and Hamilton avenue, complained of by Wm. FREEMAN, was referred to the Alderman of the Ward to abate.

The Health Officer reported that cow-stables in Lafayette, near Tompkins-avenue, had been declared a nuisance, but not abated. The Corporation Counsel was directed to prosecute.

Alderman VAN BRUNT presented a communication relative to low lots and stagnant ponds in Clove-road and Underhill avenue. Referred to the Alderman of the Ninth Ward, with power to abate it at an expense of $50.

The Health Officer stated that the cow stable on Carlton avenue, declared a nuisance, had not been removed. As this was a verbal report it was referred back.

The Health Warden was directed to fill a pond in the rear of No. 319 Broadway, in which CHRISTINA [illegible] was recently drowned.

Privies at No. 109 South Eighth-street ordered cleaned.

On motion of Alderman VAN BRUNT the subject of cow-stables was postponed till Tuesday next.

The varnish factory of LYDEN & YEUNA, in Furman-street, near the foot of Poplar, was declared a nuisance and ordered abated.

Mr. DEBURG appeared before the Board to complain of the action of the Board in stopping his business, which has been complied with at a great pecuniary loss. He has not manufactured anything for two weeks past, and does not consider his business deleterious to public health, and asks permission to keep and grind guano.

Alderman SCHOLS was opposed to granting the request, when Mr. DEBURG said it was a personal matter with Alderman SCHOLS and he would bring guano upon his premises whether the Board permitted him to do it or not, and risk the consequences.

The Board finally consented that Mr. DEBURG should carry on the guano branch of his business as usual.

Adjourned to Tuesday next.

BOAT SUNK.—A row-boat, containing five boys, was run into and sunk by the Peck-slip ferry-boat *Niagara* Saturday morning. The boys were all rescued. On the *Niagara* there was neither a boat nor life-preserver, and had not the boys been good swimmers they would have been drowned before assistance could have reached them.

A HEARTLESS PARENT.—On Friday evening last, a boy standing in Fulton-street, Brooklyn, was asked by a well dressed woman to hold a child for a few minutes while she could go into a store. That was the last heard of her, and he delivered the child over to the Police. The child is a little girl four months old.

THE HEAT.—On Friday last, Michael Hollin was prostrated by the heat while at work on Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn. He was taken to the City Hospital by Officers CONWAY and CARR of the 4th Precinct, where he died the same evening.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.—On Thursday evening Mr. JOHN PLACE, residing at No. 282 First-street, Brooklyn, was drowned in Newtown Creek while bathing. Deceased was a chair maker by trade, and worked in New-York. He leaves a wife and two children.

SUSPICIOUS.—Engine House No. 9, on Vanderbilt-avenue, near Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, was discovered to be on fire at 1 o'clock yesterday morning,—the fourth time within one year. The fire was discovered in time to prevent much damage.

INTERESTING.—The Mayor of Brooklyn has some important documents at his office for MARY CARROLL, whose brother WILLIAM recently died in Matamoras, Mexico.

☞ ROBERT ATWATER, Esq., a well-known citizen of Brooklyn, died suddenly at Flatbush on Friday last, of disease of the heart. His age was 65.

THE HEAT.—Several persons were prostrated by the heat on Friday in Brooklyn, but no instance resulted fatally.

NEW-JERSEY.

OFFICIAL SQUABBLE.—The Fire Department of the City of Hoboken was thrown into great excitement, during the latter part of the past week, in consequence of the conflict of authority between ARTHUR POPE, Chief Engineer of the Department, and Councilman CHARLES CHAMBERLAIN, Chairman of the Common Council Committee on Fire and Water. Engine No. 2 being out of order, the Chief directed Messrs. PIKE & HARTSHORNE, of New-York, the builders of the machine, to take it to their shop in New-York and repair it. When in the act of removing it, the Councilman intercepted them with orders to halt. The Chief coming up directed them to go on. The Councilman commenced cutting the ropes, whereupon the Chief choked the Councilman, and the machine was taken to the ferry. The Councilman here came up, and another scene occurred, the Councilman receiving a blow from the Chief. The engine was then taken on board of the boat, and was removed to New-York. The firemen contemplate holding an indignation meeting, to uphold the authority of their Chief as superior to that of the Chairman of the Committee on the Fire and Water Department.

BURIAL LOT FOR STRANGERS.—The purchase of four lots in the Cemetery at Bergen Point has been directed by the Hudson County Board of Chosen Freeholders for County purposes. The bodies which are found on the shore of New-York and Newark bays, and of the Kills, will be interred in these lots when not identified and taken away by their friends.

THE NEW FERRY-BOAT.—The new ferry-boat *John S. Darcy* commenced her regular trip [illegible]

FOUND DEAD.—The body of an unknown man was found on Friday afternoon, in the grass upon the meadow west of Hoboken, by two men who were mowing. Coroner GRAHN being notified of the fact, has taken charge of the corpse. He will keep it a day or two before holding an inquest, in the hope that it will be identified. There are no marks of violence upon the body. He is apparently an Irishman, about 30 years of age, and 5 feet 8 inches high. There is a scar two inches long over the right eyebrow. He wore no coat, but had on a silk hat, black pants, light vest and striped shirt. His general appearance is that of a laborer.

JAIL REGULATIONS.—The Hudson County Board of Chosen Freeholders have directed that no person shall be allowed to visit the Jail without the consent of a member of that Board, and no person shall be allowed to convey any article to a prisoner in Jail without it is examined by the keeper. The reason of this order being issued is owing to the discovery of several slung-shots in the possession of the prisoners at the time of the recent plot to escape.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...AUGUST 15.

2,000 Tenn. State 6s '90	86		50 Reading R. R.	[illegible]	69½
2,000 Virginia 6s	91½		50 do	b60	69½
1,000 Missouri State 6s	78½		1000 do	s	69½
2,000 do	[illegible]		100 do	b60	69½
2,100 Erie R. 2d mt bs	75		200 do	s10	69
6,000 Hud. Riv. R. 2d m	90		300 do		69
3,000 Ill. Cen. R. bds	90		700 do		69
2,000 La C. & M. L. G. b	35		100 do	s60	69½
6,000 L. E. & W. 2d m. b	35		300 Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.		35½
20 Bank of America	116		300 do		35
50 Ocean Bank	90		450 do		35
20 Metro. Bank	107		301 do		34½
20 Park Bank	103½		240 do		35
10 Artisans' Bank	91½		100 do	s30	35
200 Canton Co.	b60 19		150 do		35
80 Penn. Coal Co.	79		150 do	b60	35½
60 do	79		150 do		35
200 do	s60 79		40 do	b3	35½
50 do	79		200 do	s10	35½
100 do	78½		50 do	s30	35½
50 do	b60 79		150 do		35
50 do	c 78½		75 M. S. & N. Ia. pr. S.		65
50 do			5 do		65
50 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	50		150 do		67
100 do			45 Gal. & Chic. R. R.		90½
180 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	opg 80½		300 do	s30	90½
50 do	p&c 80½		300 do		90
450 do	b&c 80½		50 do		90½
10 do	opg 80½		50 do	b30	90
200 do	s30 79½		300 Clev. & Tol R. R.		49
50 do	s30 79		1148 do	c	48½
300 do	b60 80½		100 do		48
300 do	s10 79½		100 do	s60	47½
200 do	s60 78½		450 do	s10	48
4142 Erie Railroad	31		100 do	s10	48
350 do	s10 31		100 do	s10	48½
200 do	s60 30½		100 do	s10	48
100 do	c 31½		100 do	s30	48½
150 do	b60 31½		100 do		48½
600 do	c 31½		75 Chi & R. Isl. R. R.		95
100 Ill. Cen. R. R.	116		50 do		95½
177 do	116½		50 do	b60	95
100 do	s30 115½		150 do		95
10 Cl. & Pitts R. R.	37		200 La C. & Mil. R. R.		31½
210 do	b60 38		125 do		31
200 do	37½		80 do	b30	31½
50 New-Jersey Zinc	6				

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Missouri State 6s	78½		200 Clev. & Pitts R.	s30	37½
1,000 Ill. Cent. R. Bs.	90		350 Clev. & Tol R. R.		48½
150 Cumb. Coal Co.	b60 15		100 do	b60	49
130 Penn. Coal Co.	79		100 do	b4	48½
200 Erie Railroad	31½		5 Chi & R I R. R.		95
200 do	b10 31½		220 La Cross & Mil R.		31
350 do	s3 31½		150 do		31½
300 do	b30 31½		100 do	s30	30
50 do	b60 31½		100 do	b60	31
30 Mich. Central R.	82½		100 N. Y. Cen. R'd	s15	80
178 Mich. S. & N. Ia R.	35		100 do	b60	80½
350 do	34½		50 do	opg	80½
9 Mich. S. & N. I pf. sk.	67		50 Mil. & Miss. R.	s30	49

MONDAY, Aug. 17—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York for the past week shows an Import entry of Dry Goods and General Merchandise of $5,486,482, as against $6,974,911 the week ending Aug. 16, last year. The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amounts to $1,311,111, as against $2,374,678 the corresponding week last year. The direct Export of Specie, including $940,000 by the steamer *Baltic* for Liverpool on Saturday, was $960,470, against $294,756 same week last year. There was also sent to Boston by express for shipment by the Cunard steamer on Wednesday last $650,000, against $500,000 same week in 1856. The Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon stood $12,822,806, against $12,460,087 at the close of the previous week. The California steamer delivered on Thursday $1,245,905 in Gold. The apparent difference in the various movements of Gold for the week, is, according to the foregoing, $216,786, against the Bank reserve, and this being deducted from the last average of $11,737,367 ought to leave about eleven and a half millions on the statement to be made up this afternoon.

The Custom-House returns of the Foreign Trade at New-York for seven months of the Calendar Year, which we published in tabular form a few days since, make the Import entries at this

Port since Jan. 1 to the 31st July	$150,872,000
Add two weeks in August	10,515,424
Total to date	$161,387,424
Against same time last year	144,102,405
Increase in 1857	$17,285,019

The same tables make the Export of Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign

reExported	$43,848,000
Add two weeks in August	2,333,390
Total to date	$46,181,390
Against same time in 1856	51,353 671
Decrease this year	$5,072,281

The same tables make the Export of Specie

to 31st July	$36,236,000
Add two weeks in August	2,989,903
Total to date	$39,225,903
Against same time in 1856	32,682,062
Increase to date	$6,543,841

The following is the Dry Goods statement of the week included in the above Import account. The entries in this line are $6,318,961 against $4,289,596 same week last year:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT	WAREHOUSED	WITHDRAWN
Manufact. of Wool	$1,321,361	$60,421	$64,709
Manufact. of Cot'n	622,470	42,624	73,519
Manufact. of Silk	3,128,236	82,230	133,237
Manufact. of Flax	313,177	16,700	49,537
Miscellaneous	229,721	12,512	9,031
Total	$6,112,325	$206,636	$6,334,644
	206,636		3,112,325

Total entered......$6,318,961 Total marketed...$9,447,0[illegible]

The following is the statement of Produce and Miscellaneous Goods shipped during the week, and included in the foregoing Export amount:

	1856.		1857.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cotton, bales	1,964	$102,265	1,061	$77,149
Flour, bbls	59,809	472,952	16,340	104,674
Rye Flour*				
Corn Meal, bbls	1,700	12,448	400	1,178
Wheat, bushels	408,589	668,250	31,168	52,603
Corn, bushels	28,738	17,860	12,000	12,028
Barley,* kegs				
Pork, bbls & tcs	1,687	31,709	979	21,856
Beef, bbls. & tcs	659	9,430	1,720	44,718
Bacon* lbs	—	—		
Hams,* lbs	—	—	16,895	2,148
Lard,* lbs	—	—	157,001	22,530
Butter,* lbs	—	—	14,207	4,178
Cheese,* lbs	—	—	90,853	9,065
Total Produce		$1,315,415		$349,680
Miscellaneous		1,059,263		961,431
Total for the week		$2,374,678		$1,311,111

* These items were included in miscellaneous goods, in our export statement every week of last year. Hence, we cannot furnish comparative figures, in detail, this year. Next year we shall be enabled to do so regularly, by keeping up the record as now arranged through the current year.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New-York Central	82½@	80½@	79½@	80¼
New-York and Erie	33½@	32	@ 31	@ 31½
Reading	71½@	70	@ 69	@ 69½
Michigan Southern	50½@	41	@ 33½	@ 35
Rock Island	95	@ 98	@ 93	@ 93½
Toledo	57	@ 52	@ 50	@ 48½
Illinois Central	119½@	118	@ 116	@ 115½
Illinois Central Bonds	90½@	90	@ 90	@ 90
Pittsburg	40	@ 38	@ 37½	@ 37½
Panama	97	@ 96	@ 94	@ 95
Milwaukee	55½@	51	@ 49	@ 49½
Pennsylvania Coal	83½@	80	@ 80	@ 79
Galena	93½@	92	@ 90½	@ 90
La Crosse	35½@	33	@ 31½	@ 31½

The course of the market through the week was almost uniformly downward, and the decline from 2½ to 4 ℔ cent. on nearly the entire speculative list, exclusive of Michigan Southern, in which the fall was fifteen ℔ cent. in about three days, owing to the embarrassment of a Stock firm largely interested in the cash Stock. Their failure was made generally public on Friday morning, soon after which the lowest sales were made. On Saturday forenoon the Stock assumed some degree of steadiness, and after the Second Board left off at about 35 ℔ cent, having previously been done as low as 30½ and as high as 35½ ℔ cent. The influence of this break down was undoubtedly the [illegible] of the decline in other Stocks, and [illegible] the market against the *Bull* operators, by imparting fresh courage to the sellers for a decline to put out free contracts ahead at lower prices. The changes in the Money Market through the week were not important in the actual rates paid either on call loans or in the negotiation of paper. The tendency, however, if anything, is to dearer terms on second-class securities, while strictly prime lots within reasonable date continue relatively scarce at the previous quotations of 8½@9 per cent. The export demand for Gold is somewhat in advance of the same period last summer, though the increase is not such as to create concern, much less to justify the absurd, as well as premature calculation, indulged by the Street speculators against the market, that the Banks are to be brought very low in a week or two by this pressure upon their resources.

The disbursements from the Sub-Treasury since the arrival of the California mail on Thursday, include $164,000 on Government drafts made from that quarter. The Treasury Department has drawn down its balance at San Francisco, and the probability is that nearly all the expenditures this fall on the Pacific side, will be made by draft on New-York.

The July traffic on the Railways, as far as it has been audited and published, is better than was anticipated earlier in the Summer, and compares more favorably with last season, than any month since April. Of the four great lines, the Baltimore and Ohio, the Pennsylvania, and the Erie, show a small increase. The fourth, the New-York Central, has not yet reported. The change in this instance, from July 1856, will not, we understand, be important either way.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC FOR JULY.

	July, 1857.	July, 1856.
Chicago and Burlington	$101,799	$119,830
Michigan Southern	189,410	176,048
Galena and Chicago	224,517	236,609
Cleveland and Pittsburg	95,000	78,000
Illinois Central	242,961	189,000
Cleveland and Toledo	68,418	87,485
Racine and Mississippi	49,300	new.
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	119,673	101,608
New-York and Erie	478,888	473,104
Baltimore and Ohio	444,400	429,908
Little Miami	36,252	31,661
Hamilton and Dayton	40,250	38,317
Mad River and Lake Erie	32,031	31,006
Lexington and Covington	21,497	21,000
Galveston	48,121	44,964
Fond du Lac	35,889	27,337
Wabash Valley	30,761	new.

The Importers and Traders' Bank have elected JAMES BUEL, Esq., now cashier Central Bank of Troy, as cashier.

Mr. THOMPSON, of the *Bank Note Reporter*, advises that a dangerous counterfeit of the $20 bills of the Farmers and Drovers' Bank of Waynesborough, Penn., has just made its appearance, closely imitated from the genuine.

Messrs. LE HURAY & Co., No. 9 Wall-street, quote Land Warrants dull at the following rates:

Buying Prices.	Per Acre.	Selling Prices.	Per Acre.
40 acres	$1 05	40 acres	$1 10
80 acres	93	80 acres	96
120 acres	88	120 acres	91
160 acres	93	160 acres	96

The Cincinnati Circular of HEWSON & HOLMES, under date of Aug. 12, reports as follows of the business of the Ohio Roads:

"The earnings of the Ohio and Mississippi, the Marietta, as also the Covington and Lexington Roads, are increasing finely, and will show for this month large receipts, fully up to the expectations of their respective friends. We annex the earnings for the month of July of the Little Miami and Columbus and Xenia, the Mad River and Lake Erie, and the Hamilton and Dayton Railroads, all of which show a falling off as compared with the earnings of corresponding month last year. This is no more than was expected, and is attributable to general causes heretofore alluded to and generally well understood. The business of all these roads opens well for the present month, and indicates a more encouraging and satisfactory future. As we close, we are favored with the report of the Covington and Lexington Road, which shows a very slight increase over July, 1856. This road, we understand, has now as large a freight business as its rolling stock will accommodate. The grain crops from the South are generally first in market. The arrivals of wheat from Kentucky over this road are now very heavy, and under the increased tariff which has been adopted, its earnings will be largely increased."

The receipts of Coal by the Treverton Company of this City amount to 57,958 tons this season, thus far, against 52,000 tons to the same time last year.

Crops on the Wabash.

From the St. Louis Intelligencer.

The Wabash valley will this year yield the richest harvest ever grown upon its bosom. Its inexhaustible soil has given the most bountiful evidence of its fertility. The editor of the Terre Haute *Express* has been in the country, and returns astonished at the grateful sights everywhere presented to his view. He says:

"Everywhere the farm-yards are filled with large stacks, and the barns literally groan under the support of the heavy loads stowed away in their mows. The grass crop is splendid, and the weather is propitious for gathering it in. But the corn—who ever saw such corn? Fort Harrison prairie, unrivaled in the production of this staple, never bore upon her swelling bosom so flattering a prospect. We heard one farmer say he would gather from seventy-five to eighty bushels per acre. The stalks look almost like young trees. The ground is forever shaded by the large flapping leaves, and the whole fields present a living mass of luxuriant green."

The Coal Trade.

From the Miner's Journal, Aug. 15.

Contrary to the expectation of every operator, the trade has increased this week 336 tons over the former week. This was caused in a great measure by the abundance of vessels at Port Richmond during the week, which has materially increased the trade by Railroad. Yesterday there were upwards of 250 vessels and boats at Port Richmond. With a full demand for Coal we feel satisfied that the colliery capacity of Schuylkill County is equal to 160,000 tons per week, but the labor capacity could not be pushed over 90,000 if the collieries were all in operation. Not half of the collieries are worked up to their full capacity, and many, owing to the difficulties that exist and low prices of coal, are standing idle.

Foreign Trade of Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Aug. 15.

The Imports of Foreign Goods at the Port of Boston for the week ending Aug. 14, were as follows:

Dry Goods	$163,532	Sugar and Molasses	$125,710
Wool	75,471	Saltpetre	26,068
Iron and Steel	49,436	Linseed	25,0[illegible]6
Hemp and H'mp'y'n	73,863	Gunnies	22,[illegible]
Mackerel and other Fish	39,763	Other Articles	261,417

Total...... $868,797
The value of Imports of the corresponding week in 1856 was...... $1,006,337
Increase in 1857...... $[illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Aug. 15—6 P. M.

FLOUR tends downwards. Sales 1,000 bbls. at $6 75@$6 80 for extra Wisconsin, and $7@$7 12½ for extra new Ohio. WHEAT dull. Sales 8,000 bushels at $1 44 for new Red Indiana, and $1 70 for Indiana White and Kentucky. CORN opened steady. Sales 65,000 bushels at 75½c., closing dull. OATS quiet at 51c. WHISKY lower. Sales 150 bbls. at 26½c.@27½c. FREIGHTS dull. 9c. for Corn to Troy. *Lake Imports for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day*—2,000 bbls. Flour; 13,000 bush. Wheat; 40,000 bush. Corn. *Canal Exports*—59,000 bush. Corn, mostly to the Interior.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Aug. 14.

COTTON is firm. Sales to-day only 100 bales. Sales of the week 5,000 bales. Receipts of the week, 240 bales. Stock in port, 21,000 bales. Decreased receipts at this port as compared with last year, 232,500 bales. Ditto at all Southern ports, 579,000 bales. FLOUR very dull, at $7 40. WHEAT steady at $1 25. CORN selling at 85c. OATS steady at 45c. Northern HAY $22. Western MESS PORK $24. Prime Rio COFFEE 11½c.@12c. Sales of the week 8,750 bags. Stock, 99,000 bags. Other articles unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 15.

COTTON. The market was very dull to-day, and we have no sales to report. Five bales of the new crop from Texas have been received here.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, Aug. 15.

PRINTING CLOTHS—The *Journal* reports the market active, and prices firm, with sales during the week of 69,000 pieces, 60 by 64, 5¾c. to 5⅞c. COTTON—market firmer, with a fair demand. WOOL—the market is firmer, with a fair supply and steady demand, but without any disposition to buy in anticipation of an advance in price. Sales of the week, 77,500 lbs.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Aug. 15—6 P. M.

FLOUR, unchanged. Sales, 400 bbls. at $6 50 for Extra State. WHEAT steady and stock becoming light—only 40,000 bushels afloat for Buffalo and Oswego.—Sales 3,000 bushels Chicago Spring at $1 33. *Lake Imports To-day*—28,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—7,000 bushels Wheat; 13,000 bushels Corn. *Shipped to Montreal*—25,000 bbls. Flour.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Aug. 15.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania Fives, 85; Reading Railroad, 34¾; Long Island Railroad, 12¾; [illegible] Pennsylvania Railroad, 41¼.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship *Baltic, for Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. [illegible], [illegible] 5 children [illegible] Mr. and Mrs. W. S. [illegible], Miss [illegible] Troy; [illegible] Minister to the [illegible] [illegible] J. Murphy, [illegible] [illegible] Kennedy, Miss Pilkington, [illegible] C. Durand, Henry A. Young, Alfred [illegible] Mr. Randall, Mr. Boyd, Mr. Floyd, Mr. [illegible] [illegible] New-York; Edward Fuller, [illegible] Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Jos Aaron and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. Levi, Miss Levi, Wm. Henderson, [illegible] Potter, Mr. Smith, T. Donaldson, Miss [illegible] Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Robb, [illegible] Capt. [illegible] [illegible] J. J. Gibbs, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, [illegible] Mr. Lovey, Mrs. Rory, Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] [illegible] Hamilton—total [illegible].

In steamship *Alabama, for Savannah*—Mrs. [illegible] son, Jas. S. Williams, W. A. [illegible] Samuel Richardson, W. C. [illegible] A. [illegible] Smith, John [illegible] Mrs. S. J. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. [illegible] Bravo, M. Ellis, [illegible] Mr. Bates, H. [illegible] and 30 in the steerage.

In steamship *Jamestown, for Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond*—[illegible] Peterson, [illegible] S. P. Hawes, J. V. Hawes, [illegible] Christopher Ford, [illegible] [illegible] W. H. Baker, [illegible] A. T. Graham and lady, [illegible] Mrs. J. A. Reed, [illegible] Seymour, Chas. Williams and son, [illegible] Mrs. Schenck, Miss Knox, [illegible] Mrs. Livermore and child, Geo. T. [illegible] child, J. Landon, A. F. Tibbs, and 30 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In ship *Stephen Baldwin, from Bangkok*—Mrs. [illegible], child and 2 servants.

In brig *Fanny Butler, from Arroyo, P. R.*—George W. Thorp, Louis Lacy, August Lorenz.

In brig *[illegible], from [illegible]*—[illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises...... 5 20 | Sun sets...... 6 57 | Moon rises...... 9 20
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook...... 6 39 | Gov. Island...... 7 24 | Hell Gate...... 9 25

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK...SATURDAY, Aug. 15.

Cleared.

Steamships Alabama, Schenck, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill; Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, Ludlam & Pleasants; Nashville, Murray, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ships Constitution, [illegible] & Dealing; Amelia, [illegible]; Bremen, Peabody, [illegible]

Barks R. H. [illegible]; Hart & Co.; Amelia, [illegible]; Ruger; Cornelia, [illegible]; P. Dentill, [illegible]

Brigs W. H. Price, [illegible]; Chas. Ferguson, (Br.) [illegible]; Abby and Elizabeth, [illegible]; John Richards, [illegible]; Wheelock & Almon, [illegible]

Schooners I. P. Smith, [illegible]; Potter; W. D. Cargill, [illegible]; Sleight; Folkenberg, [illegible]; Davidson, Arnold, Fredericksburg; [illegible] Co.; A. Eldredge, Rowland, [illegible]; Princess, Lovell, Boston, [illegible]; Richmond, C. H. Pierson, [illegible]; Hunter & Co.; [illegible]; Sprague; J. P. Boyd, [illegible]; Parker; [illegible] & Co.; E. R. [illegible]; P. J. Brooks & Son.

Sloops Rochelle, [illegible], Providence; [illegible] Harvest, Cowen, Providence, master.

Barges Stability, [illegible]

Steamers Westerport, [illegible], Norfolk; [illegible] Philadelphia Navigation Co.; [illegible] J. & N. Briggs.

Arrived.

Steamship Bavaria, (Ham.) Traufmann, Hamburg and the River Elbe [illegible], with mdse. and [illegible] passengers to E. Beck & Kunhardt. Has had fresh westerly winds most of the passage [illegible] weather. [illegible] for New-York, [illegible]

Ship Charlotte Reed, (of [illegible]) [illegible]

Brig Amelia, (of [illegible]) [illegible]

Schr. Leader, Gould, Machias 8 ds., with lumber and lath to E. Mayhew.

Brig [illegible], Jacmel Aug. 1, with coffee and logwood to [illegible]

Brig [illegible], Jacksonville [illegible]

Schr. Village Belle, (of New-Haven,) [illegible], Virginia 3 ds., with mdse. to master.

Schr. Rivina, Davis, Machias 6 ds., with lumber to Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Amelia, [illegible], Machias [illegible] ds., with lumber to Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Boundary, [illegible], Machias [illegible] ds., with lumber to Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Wm. Abbott, [illegible], Bangor [illegible] ds., with lumber to E. Mayhew.

Schr. Augusta, [illegible], New-Bedford, [illegible]

Schr. North, Allen, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Seven Sisters, Crowley, [illegible] via [illegible], with [illegible] to J. W. Halsted.

Schr. Wm. Henry, Sharrett, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. John, [illegible], Richmond, with coal.

Schr. John Adams, [illegible], Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Rebecca and Alma, Baker, Albany for Rockport.

Schr. Robert Smith, Wilson, Portland, Conn., stone.

Schr. Phoebe Elizabeth, Johnson, Portland, Ct., stone.

Schr. Charles Bentham, Crosby, Portland, Ct., stone.

Schr. A. Law, Weeds, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. W. J. Wood, Chambers, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. W. Owen, Dawes, Virginia, with wood.

Sloop E. A. [illegible], Wilson, Rondout for Mystic.

Steamer Boston, [illegible], Philadelphia and Cape May [illegible] hours, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Steamer Pelican, Aldrich, Providence 18 hours, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Chas. Osgood, Smith, Norwich, with mdse. to E. R. Rockwell.

Arrived....SUNDAY, Aug. 16.

Ship Stephen Baldwin, (of Philadelphia,) Smith, Bangkok, (Siam,) April 1, and St. Helena July 8, with mdse. to Goodhue & Co.

Ship Martha's Vineyard, Pumber, Glasgow June 28, with mdse to Dunham & Dimon.

Brig Rebecca, (of Bangor,) Webster, Cardenas Aug. 4, with sugar, &c., to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Brig Fanny Butler, (of Bangor,) Atwood, Arroyo, P. R., Aug. 4, with sugar, &c., to master.

Brig C. H. Kennedy, (of Lubec,) Russell, [illegible] inst., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Mary Pierce, (of Bangor,) Bartlett, [illegible] July 28, with rubber, &c., to master.

Brig Baltic, (of Carthage,) Wardlow, Long Island, (Bah.) 4th inst., with salt to Metcalf & Duncan. Left no American vessels.

Schr. N. S. Rue, Roper, Pungoteague River, N. C., 4 ds., with wheat to J. A. Gamble.

Schr. Seaman, (Br.) Arres, Georges, N. S. 10 ds., with grindstones to J. S. Whitney & Co.

Schr. Gun Rock, Wilson, Lubec 7 ds., with plaster, bound to Philadelphia. 13th inst., off Martha's Vineyard, drifted afoul of an unknown schooner, carrying away the jib boom. The other vessel received no damage.

Schr. Benjamin Smith, Eastport 10 ds., with lath to Smith & Boynton.

Schr. Evergreen, (of New-London,) Hinckley, Turks Island July 29, via New-Haven 14th inst., with mdse. to master.

Schr. Rio Baker, Somers 3 ds., with mdse. to order.

Schr. Chance, Haskell, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. Coletta, Redfield, Portland, Conn., with stone.

Schr. M. M. Brainerd, Russell, Portland, Conn., stone.

Schr. P. B. Anderson, Hill, Portland, Conn., stone.

Schr. Vintage, Coleman, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. Hume, Phinney, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. Rainbow, Havener, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. J. P. Roe, Baker, Poughkeepsie, for Providence.

Schr. E. Hull, Reynolds, Port Ewen, for New-Rochelle.

Schr. Bigbiander, Sturges, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. Charter Oak, Kelly, Albany, for Boston.

Sloop Rhode Island, Hull, Providence.

Sloop Wm. H. Bowen, Gallock, Providence.

Schr. W. P. Williams, Athens, Virginia 3 ds., wood.

Schr. Claremont, Bird, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. E. Shedden, White, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Magellan, Inman, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Rachel Russell, Lynch, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Angeline Van Cliet, Van Cliet, Virginia, wood.

Schr. D. Oakes, Colver, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. J. Baylis, Tucker, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal.

Steamer Potomska, Cushman, New-Bedford 18 hours, with mdse to Jas. Allen.

Steamer Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia and Cape May 18 hours, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Steamer Petrel, Arey, Providence 18 hours, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

BELOW—Bark Gertrude, Goodman, Fernandina.

WIND—Sunrise, N. E.; sunset, S.

Sailed.

Steamships Baltic, Comstock, Liverpool; Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, &c.; Alabama, Schenck, Savannah; Nashville, Ewen, Charleston.

Sailed on Sunday—Steamship Baltic, Comstock, for Liverpool.

Memoranda.

The clipper-ship Pocahontas, 1,200 tons, was on Saturday morning taken on the Sectional Dock for repairs. She will be recaulked and receive her first suit of copper.

Spoken, &c.

* July 25, on the Banks, fishing schr. Franconia, of Provincetown, with 13,000 fish.

July 27, lat. 41 30, lon. 49 30, bark Ocean Home, [illegible]

Aug. 8, lat. 42 20, lon. 65 21, herm. brig Mary Stewart, of Bangor for New-York.

Aug. 11, lat. 38 45, lon. 73 30, exchanged signals with bark R. C. Lex, bound E.

Aug. 12, lat. 38 34, lon. 73 26, ship Queen, from New-York—had lost, same day, maintopmast and mizen topgallantmast.

Aug. 14, lat. 38 36, lon. 73 26, bark Sampson, from New-York, bd. S.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Helena, July 10, whaling bark Eliza, recruiting. The ships Nestorian, Acosta and Legoda, from Calcutta for New-York, sailed July 13.

At Ismail, Aug. 1, brig Ocean [illegible] for New-York in [illegible]; schr. A. F. Lindsell, for Boston in 10 ds.; Edward Francis, for New-York in 10 ds.

At Frontier, Aug. [illegible], brig [illegible] [illegible], for New-York in [illegible] ds.

At Antigua, [illegible], brig L. E. [illegible], for New-York in [illegible] ds., the only Am. vessel in port.

At Para, July 20, brig Maria, [illegible] New-Bedford, [illegible]